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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE LOUISIANA STRUGGLE.

An Order from the President—How it was Received in New Orleans—Comfort for the Republicans—The Democrats do Not Give Up—An Interview With Gen. Augur.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—The following was received at a late hour last night, and a copy furnished to Packard and Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1877.

General C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:

It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of the rightful government of the State of Louisiana, at least not until the Congressional committee now there have made their report, but it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for Gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A returning board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes, and in declaring the result of the last election, have given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each House, holding such certificates, met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Packard and Nicholls.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, President.

On the strength of this order, Governor Packard issued an order setting forth that he was at the head of the lawfully constituted State government of Louisiana, and calling upon all persons engaged in conspiring against that government and claiming its authority to disperse and retire to their homes under the pains and penalties of the law, and also exhorting all good citizens of the State to assist him in restoring order, preserving peace and enforcing the laws.

The Republicans here are much elated over the news from Washington, and the new phase of affairs, while the Democrats assert that the order of the President to General Augur will not compel him to interfere unless to prevent bloodshed. Nicholls and the Democratic Legislature do not heed Packard's proclamation of this morning and the former will resist any attempt of Packard to reoccupy the courts or station troops. General Augur does not regard the order of the President received last night as materially changing his former instructions.

HOW GENERAL AUGUR VIEWS THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

An extra *Bulletin* at noon contains the following interview with General Augur:

Reporter—General, I have called to ascertain your construction of the telegram from the President.

General Augur—I construe it as not recognizing either of the claimants of the Governorship.

Reporter—What is the necessity for recognition mentioned in the dispatch? Under what circumstances will such recognition become necessary?

General Augur—The President is the judge of that. It is for him to determine when and how recognition shall be made. He is as well informed of the facts on both sides as I am myself.

Reporter—In case the necessity referred to is considered to have arisen, to whom will application for support be made? To me?

General Augur—To the President.

A FEROCIOUSLY WORDED ORDER OF COURT.

The *Times'* two o'clock extra has the following. Judge Shaw issued a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring the Criminal Sheriff of the House to produce the bodies of the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms now in the parish prison, who were arrested by Boylan's police while attempting to arrest the Senators at Pinchback's house. When it was served by the Sheriff appointed Sheriff by Judge Shaw, the following order was received by Sheriff Handy:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
CITY, } SIXTH DISTRICT COURT,
PARISH OF LOUISIANA.

To Thomas Handy, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans:

Considering that a certain proclamation signed by S. B. Packard, a wicked and phantasmagoric character, has come to view of this court, and considering that the pretensions of the said individual to be Governor of Louisiana have no foundation except in the false claims to be supported by the irresistible power of the national forces, it is ordered that the Civil Sheriff of this parish of Orleans do provide sufficient force in aid of this court from any violence or intrusion.

By order of the court.

J. V. GUILLOTTE, Clerk.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15, 1877.

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE—HARD ON PINCH.

The Republican Legislature is in joint session with seventy-eight members. Several Senators denounced Pinchback's assertion in regard to the use of money by Governor Kellogg to secure his election as Senator, and one Senator, Blount, said: "While Senator Sayres had called Judas, the American people their Arnold, my race has their Pinchback." He had nominated Pinchback for United States Senator and withdrew his nomination.

THE SITUATION LAST EVENING—A MILD EDITORIAL.

No return has been made by Sheriff Bourges on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican Legislature, now in the parish prison. Lieutenant Governor Antoine, State Superintendent Brown, A. Dumont, President of the Republican Campaign Committee, and twelve colored members of the Senate have joined in a telegram on behalf of the colored race to Senators Morton and Sherman condemning Pinchback's course.

The *Evening Democrat*, in a leading editorial, referring to the probability of counsel for Packard to attempt to retake the court house, says: Mr. Packard, however, is playing a dangerous game. The patience of the people is well nigh exhausted and if they are forced into a conflict which is designed to again rob them of the governorment of their choice and of the blessings of honest and efficient administration, their wrath will be difficult to restrain and we do not believe that he will be able to restrain it. If Mr. Packard forces this conflict, we appeal to our friends to spare, as far as a final and complete victory will permit, the lives of the Metropolitans and deceived dupes. We advise them to let the full weight of their vengeance fall upon the leaders of this inquitous, murderous and dishonorable scheme and to follow Packard into the hotel, and if need be into the Custom House itself, and hang him from its highest window."

PACKARD OFFICIALLY REQUESTS GENERAL AUGUR'S ASSISTANCE.

Governor Packard to-day made an official requisition upon General Augur for assistance to reinstate the Supreme Court in the building from which they had been dispossessed. It is supposed that General Augur has referred the matter to the authorities at Washington for instruction.

A number of bankers telegraphed the President in relation to the Nicholls Legislature, showing that the Senate had a quorum of members about whose membership there was no contest.

The Nicholls police at the Court House and stations have been reinforced to-night to prevent the recapture of those places, but there is no indication of aggressive movements at the State House. It is probable that the Senate committee will conclude its labors on Friday.

FIRE RECORD.

Beck's large grist mill, at Irvins, was burned, with all its contents, yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars; partially insured.

At Winona, Minnesota, Sunday morning, a fire destroyed Simpson's block occupied on the first floor by two stores, on the second floor by offices, etc., on the third floor by an Odd Fellows' lodge. The total loss on the building and contents, nearly all of which were destroyed, is $65,000 to $70,000; insurance $50,000.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Senator Eli Saulsbury was renominated for United States Senator by acclamation in caucus at Dover, Deleware, last night.

Kent Jarvis, a prominent and widely known citizen, died very suddenly at his home in Massillon O., yesterday morning from paralysis of the heart.

Hon. E. Shepley, of Portland, Maine, United States Senator from 1833 to 1836, died yesterday morning at the age of eighty-seven. He was the father of General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana during the war.

Why the Ashtabula Bridge Broke.

CLEVELAND, January 15.—The *Leader* special from Ashtabula says that the Coroner's jury assembled at three P. M., and recalled Joseph Tomlinson. He had examined the wrecked bridge since the accident, and found evidence on the angle blocks that some of the braces had slipped out of place before they were last painted, some of them as much as three inches. He says that the braces should have been so fastened to the angle blocks that this could not have happened.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

Lawrence's Resolutions Pass the House by a Strict Party Vote --Bills Read in the Senate.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1877.

The Senate met at eight o'clock in the afternoon. The following bills passed first reading:

Joint resolution for printing the Governor's message.

Joint resolution for the appointment of a janitor; act authorizing the Adjutant General to allow the Dauphin County Soldiers Monument Association to use certain dismounted ordnance.

Supplement to the act of 1855 relating to certain duties of husband and wife, parents and children.

Act repealing the act of 1871, relating to opinions of the Supreme Court, providing for appeals from courts of common pleas in cases of applications for opening judgments entered on warrants of attorney.

Act relating to the execution of trusts by corporations.

A further supplement to various laws relative to orphans' courts.

Act exempting persons observing the seventh day as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of 1794.

Mr. Gazzam's bill extending the jurisdiction of orphans' courts; also, relating to marriage licenses.

Act requiring judges of common pleas courts to charge the jury on particular law points, etc.

Authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

Regulating proceedigns on mortgages upon lands situated in two or more counties.

Act relating to the duties of coroners and others holding inquests.

Prohibiting the use of fire and lights on board vessels where petroleum is stored.

Supplement to the act dividing cities into three classes.

Act conferring addtiional powers upon borough councils.

Act creating and defining the powers of a recorder for cities below the second class.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30. The Clerk of Senate presented Mr. Lawrence's resolutions on the Presidental question. After discussion participated in by Morgan, of Lawrence, Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, Long and Jackson, of Mercer, Republicans, and Schnatterly and Richardson, Democrats, the previous question was called by Mr. Morgan when the resolutions passed by a strict party vote, yeas 106, nays 73.

Mr. Schnatterly offered Democratic resolutions, which were read once. When ten o'clock, the hour of adjournment arrived the Speaker adjourned the House until to-morrow.

Another Republican caucus will be held Wednesday evening.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1877.

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce asking an appropriation for the construction of the trans-Allegheny line of water transportation from the Atlantic to the West *via* the Youghiogheny route. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Mr. Whyte, of Kentucky, offered a resolution reciting that there were fears that there may not be a peaceable settlement of the Presidential question and declaring that any attempt to prejudice or excite the public mind in advance of the authority provided for in the Constitution is unwise, unpatriotic and full of danger to the country. Lost.

Mr. Windom called attention to a charge against his integrity in the *Washington Union* of this morning and made an extended personal explanation thereof, by a motion for a committee of investigation. The matter was fully discussed. The motion for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges and Mr. Windom was unanimously rejected on the ground that there was not the least shadow of truth in the charges.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules. Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was brought before the bar of the House, attended by his counsel, Mr. Lowrey, to answer the charge of being in contempt of the House in not appearing before the Louisiana investigating committee and producing certain telegrams. Mr. Orton pleads in his answer, first, that at the time when he was subpœnaed, he was suffering from an ailment of such a character that then and ever since, it was impossible for him to take a long journey, and secondly, that the telegrams asked for had never been in his possession or control, except as an agent of his company, and that the company had, without any knowledge or participation on his part, taken from him all power or control over the telegrams sent through its office. He disclaims any intentional disrespect to the committee or to the House, and declares his readiness to appear before that committee on its return to Washington and give his testimony fully and freely. He therefore asks to be discharged from custody. The answer and that in which matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee and Mr. Orton was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—In the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, brisk and high northerly or westerly winds diminishing in force, decidedly colder and clear or clearing weather. In the Lower Lake region and Middle States, falling and low barometer, increasing easterly or southerly winds, warmer, rainy and stormy weather, partly turning into snow in the northern portion, succeeded by rapidly rising barometer, brisk and high northwest or westerly winds, colder and clearing weather, accenting continued light snows in the former.

A very severe snowstorm was reported raging in Northern Illinois last night.

Very severe snow storms are reported from Omaha blocking up the roads and railways and suspending travel.

The Minnesota Democratic Legislative caucus last night nominated Hon. Mart. Wilkinson for United States Senator.

The Massachusetts Legislative caucus last night nominated by acclamation Judge J. G. Abbott for United States Senator.

The late snow storm has so completely blocked the roads through New York as to prevent freight shipments for some days.

The suit of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others is set down for trial in New York at the February term.

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Southern Ohio Fair, at Dayton, yesterday, it was decided to hold the next annual fair on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September of this year.

An official examination of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company of New York shows available assets of $2,-990,959 and liabilities $4,054,788, a deficiency as regards policy holders of $2,053,824.

The steamers Nederland, from Antwerp, The Queen, from Liverpool, and Anglia, from London, have arrived at New York. The Helvetia, Arcadia and State of Pennsylvania, from New York, have arrived out at London.

In the United States Court at Chicago yesterday, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and other persons and corporations, filed a bill for the foreclosure of a mortgage of three million dollars on the Chicago and Pacific Railroad.

A United States mail bag was discovered in an express office at Montreal yesterday by an agent and sent to New York. It had been stolen while in transit from Philadelphia to Boston, and contained drafts and checks to the amount of $14,301.

The directors of the Anglo-American Cable Company announce that the cable laid in 1866 was broken on Saturday. The locality of the fault is estimated to be one hundred and thirty miles from Heart's Content.

It is understood that there was a conference of Democratic politicians at Governor Tilden's home in New York Saturday night, but nothing can be ascertained as to what was done. Congressmen Hewitt was present and returned to Washington last night.

The depression in the San Francisco stock market occasioned some failures among the brokers and operators, but as yet only two cases are authenticated. Hughes & Co., put and call brokers, suspended, claiming that their assets exceed their liabilities, and that the suspension is only temporary. W. L. Duncan, of the Pacific Board, has also failed.

SECOND EDITION.

The National Capital.

The President's Views on Louisiana Unchanged.

He Regards Packard the Prima Facie Governor,

But Will Not Recognize Him Till the Congressional Committees Report.

His Order of Yesterday Explained.

Colonel Mackenzie's Views on the Indian War.

Lancaster County Democrats on the Presidential Dispute.

Railroads as Public Highways---Decision of the Supreme Court.

Favorable Outlook for the Texas Pacific Bill.

Will That National Democratic Convention be Held?

The Supreme Judges Fear the Political Vortex.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1877.

The President's Louisiana Order.

The statement which has been telegraphed from here that the President has decided to recognize the Packard government in New Orleans is entirely without authority. The views entertained by the President on the political affairs in Louisiana as given in these dispatches on January 1st have not changed. He then said that all who had conversed with him on the subject of the action of the Returning Board agreed that it was final and that there was no appeal from its decision, in which opinion he shared. In speaking of the instructions sent to General Augur in a late hour last night, he said to-day that they were not designed as a recognition of the Packard government, and that they do not materially change the instructions under which General Augur has been acting, which are to maintain peace. The dispatch was mainly intended that General Augur should preserve the *statu quo* in New Orleans and to serve as a guide to the Nicholls faction that they had gone as far as they would be permitted to go in absorbing the functions of government in the State of Louisiana, pending the settlement of the question as to which faction was legally entitled to Federal recognition. The portion of the dispatch which states that should there be a necessity of a recognition of either party it must be Mr. Packard, is in exact accordance with the views stated in these dispatches on January 1st, as the decision then announced Mr. Packard has the *prima facie* case, he alone holding the certificates of the Returning Board. A great pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to induce him to give an unqualified support to the Packard government, but this he has declined to do until the Congressional committees shall have made their report.

Colonel Mackenzie Thinks Another Indian War Necessary.

Colonel Mackenzie, of Texas border fame, and who during the past summer has been operating under orders from Crook against the Sioux, has arrived here under special orders to report for duty at Washington. In reference to the Sioux war Colonel Mackenzie says that though the operations of the past season were on the main successful, and the savages are now very effectually starved out, an active campaign will be necessary next summer in order to put a decisive termination to this sanguinary and protracted contest with the most warlike nation of the great plains of the Northwest.

Lancaster County Heard From.

Senator Wallace to-day presented a petition numerously signed by prominent citizens of Lancaster county, Pa., asking a settlement of the Presidential complications on the basis of ascertaining what the vote was in the disputed States. The petition evidently was inspired in opposition to the action of the Pennsylvania Senate in expressing an opinion upon the method of counting the electoral votes.

Chances of the Texas Pacific Bill.

The Texas Pacific bill, nothing interposing, will be reported to-morrow. The strength of the bill in the House is acknowledged, and its prompt passage is insured if the views of its friends are well founded, and there is no reason to doubt them. The Pacific railroad and Louisiana lobby are making strenuous efforts to defeat the bill, but without any indications of success. The only formidable obstruction to the passage of the bill is the shortness of time between now and the expiration of the session. The importance of the measure is universally admitted. Even those who oppose it do so simply from motives of rival interests and sectional considerations. In the Senate there is a disposition to speak on the subject, when the bill gets there. Should this strike them all success this session will be precluded as it may be relied upon, as matters now look, that no business will be transacted after February 14th.

The Proposed National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Hewitt returned from New York this morning, after conferring with Mr. Tilden as to the propriety of holding a national convention at Washington at the time of counting the electoral vote. Mr. Tilden expressed no definite opinion on the subject, leaving it to the National Executive Committee to be called for the purpose of determining this point. Of this committee, those who are now in the city are Hewitt, Chairman, Thompson, of Ohio, Voss, of New Jersey, Barnum, of Connecticut, and Ransom, of North Carolina. This constitutes a quorum. The other members, Scott, of Pennsylvania, Bates, of Tennessee, Mulvey, of Nebraska, Priest, of Missouri, and Ham, of Iowa, will be notified by telegraph. The members of the Executive Committee in the city had an informal meeting to-night, which it was determined to issue the call.

Uncertain Position of the Supreme Court in the Presidential Contest.

There is an evident apprehension on the part of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States over the disposition to drag the members of the court into the political vortex. It is believed by some in the event of the President of the Senate asserting the power which the Constitution gives him of counting the electoral vote, and thereby declaring Hayes elected, regardless of the obstructive measures of the House, that a writ of *quo warranto* or a legal proceeding in some other proper form will be presented to the Supreme Court by the friends of Tilden to know by what authority Hayes holds the office of President. In such an event it is contended, that having acted as arbitrators the judges would be in a position of trying a case against a title which they had affirmed by participating in counting the man in. It is the opinion, however, in judicial quarters that a *quo warranto* issued for the purpose of inquiring into the validity of the election of a President could not be entertained by the court for several reasons, the principal of which are that the President is the head of one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government; that he is the Chief Magistrate of the country, and in his official capacity is superior to the court; that the only way to reach him is through the forms prescribed by the Constitution which is by impeachment. It is admitted that to acknowledge any other doctrine would be to drag the Presidency down to a useless and unnecessary contest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1877.

HOW GROVER TRIED TO PUT HIS DIRTY WORK ON CHADWICK.

At the inquiry to-day into the Oregon electoral business, J. M. Johns testified that he was present at the canvass of the vote which was made by the Secretary of State in presence of Governor Grover, who was out of humor. The Secretary of State, Mr. Chadwick, told the witness that the Governor was mad because he (Chadwick) did not count the votes as he (Grover) desired. The witness understood that Governor Grover wanted Chadwick to count Watts out and Cronin in. Chadwick told the witness that the Governor wanted to escape the responsibility and get him (Chadwick) to refuse to give Watts his certificate.

FURMAN AND CHANDLER'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Representative Furman, in his testimony on Saturday before the House special committee on the duties, powers and privileges of the House, said that he saw two or three telegrams signed Z. Chandler on the day after the election, November 8th. The substance of them was this: "As you have carried the State by a Republican majority preserve it, and keep yourselves from being defrauded out of it." In answer to the question as to how Chandler in New York could find out on the 8th of November, that Florida had been carried for Hayes, he said he himself telegraphed to New York from Florida some time early on the 8th or probably on the night of the 7th that the State had gone Republican by several thousand majority. Richard McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was examined to day. He was asked whether he sent any telegram to Florida or Louisiana on the 8th of November and replied, none that he remembered, except those sent in Secretary Chandler's name. He prepared some of them. He thought he saw or knew of but two or three from Chandler to the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. When asked whether any money was raised by the National Committee to influence votes, he replied that as he was simply the Secretary of the committee he would like before answering the question to consult with the members of the committee now in this city. Inquiry was then made whether the Government office-holders were assessed during the campaign. Mr. McCormick said this question was of the same character as the preceding one, and he would like to consult with the members of the National Committee before answering. The committee then took into consideration the request made and had not come to any decision before the hour of adjournment arrived.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT—RAILROADS CONSIDERED AS PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the land grant railroads are not bound to transport the troops and property of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact; that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for the grants, and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed, except the carrying of mails, subject to a fair deduction for the use of their bounty. The general course of legislation on the subject of railroads is reviewed at length and the conclusion is that it demonstrates the fact that in the early days the railroads were very generally supposed that they could be public highways in fact, as well as in name. In view of this fact, it is thought there is no resisting the conclusion, when construing a legislative declaration to the effect that a particular railroad shall be a public highway, that the meaning is that it shall be open to the use of the public with their own vehicles and that when Congress, in granting lands in aid of such a road, declared that it shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government, it only meant that the Government shall not be subject to any toll for such use of the road. This decision is in the cases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and Dickson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies, which have been for sometime under advisement. This reverses the judgment of the Court of Claims. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion; dessenting, Justices Clifford, Miller, Davis and Swayne, Justice Miller writing the opinion.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHY AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Ainsworth, Muller, of New York, and Stowell to consider the subject brought to the attention of Congress by persons asking the Government to purchase and assume control of the telegraph lines of the country, and to provide cheap telegraphy. The committee directed a letter to be written to the Postmaster General inviting an expression of the department on this subject.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE IN SESSION—FINAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO-MORROW.

The Senate and House committees on counting the electoral votes were in session about six hours to-day, most of the time as a joint committee. No final action was taken and they adjourned to meet separately at ten and jointly at eleven o'clock to-morrow, when it is believed a definite result will be reached, but whether by agreement or by final disagreement, cannot (according to the positive statements of many who were present this evening) be predicted with any degree of certainty. It can be stated, however, that nothing in the nature of an ultimatum has as yet been presented by either committee, and hopes are still expressed by several of the members that the final conference to-morrow will result in an agreement upon some plan that will be satisfactory to both committees, and secure the approval of both branches of Congress. The nature of the discussion or the preliminary action to-day is kept profoundly secret.

THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT IN THE HOUSE.

Hon. William A. Wheeler occupied his seat in the House to-day for the first time during the present session. He also met with the Congressional Committee. He received marked attention from his associates. He leaves for his home to-morrow.

NICHOLLS AND "HIS SUPREME COURT."

Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, telegraphs Representative Gibson as follows: "I am informed that apprehensions exist that a recount of the electoral vote is to be made here under the mandate of my Supreme Court, and have therefore dispatched the President that no such intention has been entertained, and that the decision touching that vote must be made by Congress."

ANOTHER SALE OF FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the commissioners of Alabama claims, the Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until twelve o'clock, noon, on the 22d inst., and opened immediately thereafter for the sale of five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the issued loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from February 1, 1877, in lots of not less than $100,000 to the total amount of $307,690. These bonds will be sold for gold and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of two per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par in coin will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York at the option of the purchaser.

MURTAGH BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The committee investigating the Police Board to-night examined William J. Murtagh, President of the board. He denied all the statements made by Major Richards and the detectives, except the Whitthorne matter. In this he explained that learning that the report of the naval committee was likely to injure himself, and hearing that Mr. Whitthorne was a man of loose habits, he requested Major Richards to have Whitthorne watched in order to expose him if it was found that he visited houses of ill-repute. He stated also that Secretary Robeson knew nothing of the matter.

ORVILLE GRANT'S CONTRACT.

He Was to Have $5,000 a Year and Ten Per Cent. on a Government Contract.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Orville L. Grant filed a suit in the Circuit Court to-day against P. A. Schneider, claiming damages in the sum of $75,000 for an alleged breach of contract. The petition alleges that in March, 1873, he entered into an agreement with the defendant that as soon as certain contracts submitted by the defendant to the Government containing proposals to furnish supplies for the Custom House in St. Louis should be signed, that plaintiff was to go to St. Louis, take charge of the outside work and manage the financial affairs of the defendant pertaining to said contracts with the Government, for which he was to receive $5,000 per year as salary and ten per cent. of the profits; that said other contracts plaintiff might be instrumental in procuring. Plaintiff did proceed to St. Louis and took charge of the business as agreed upon, but a few days afterwards defendant denied the contract with plaintiff and has since refused to pay him any part of the amount agreed on. Therefore he prays the court for judgment in the above sum.

Bennett-May—Dr. Phelps to Testify To-day.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Judge Donohue has decided that Dr. Phelps is not justified under the statute in refusing to answer the Grand Jury's questions on the Bennett-May duel; also, that Judge Gildersleeve is justified in committing him for contempt, as he did not avail himself of the technicality to the effect that his answers might criminate himself. Judge Gildersleeve subsequently discharged Dr. Phelps from arrest, the Docter promising to go before the Grand Jury to-morrow. May is again reported dead.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Troubles.

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE POWERS—MODIFICATION OF THE FORMER PROPOSALS.

LONDON, January 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that at to-day's sitting of the conference, the Marquis of Salisbury in the name of his European colleagues communicated to the representatives of the Porte the last proposals of the Powers, whose demands were reduced and softened. The gendarmeries, the division of Bulgaria into two provinces and the restriction of Turkish troops to certain places, are not mentioned in the propositions submitted to-day. The Porte has been carried for Hayes, he said he himself telegraphed to New York from Florida some time early on the 8th or probably on the night of the 7th that the State had gone Republican by several thousand majority. Richard McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was examined to day. He was asked whether he sent any telegram to Florida or Louisiana on the 8th of November and replied, none that he remembered, except those sent in Secretary Chandler's name. He prepared some of them. He thought he saw or knew of but two or three from Chandler to the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. When asked whether any money was raised by the National Committee to influence votes, he replied that as he was simply the Secretary of the committee he would like before answering the question to consult with the members of the committee now in this city. Inquiry was then made whether the Government office-holders were assessed during the campaign. Mr. McCormick said this question was of the same character as the preceding one, and he would like to consult with the members of the National Committee before answering. The committee then took into consideration the request made and had not come to any decision before the hour of adjournment arrived.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT—RAILROADS CONSIDERED AS PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the land grant railroads are not bound to transport the troops and property of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact; that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for the grants, and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed, except the carrying of mails, subject to a fair deduction for the use of their bounty. The general course of legislation on the subject of railroads is reviewed at length and the conclusion is that it demonstrates the fact that in the early days the railroads were very generally supposed that they could be public highways in fact, as well as in name. In view of this fact, it is thought there is no resisting the conclusion, when construing a legislative declaration to the effect that a particular railroad shall be a public highway, that the meaning is that it shall be open to the use of the public with their own vehicles and that when Congress, in granting lands in aid of such a road, declared that it shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government, it only meant that the Government shall not be subject to any toll for such use of the road. This decision is in the cases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and Dickson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies, which have been for sometime under advisement. This reverses the judgment of the Court of Claims. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion; dessenting, Justices Clifford, Miller, Davis and Swayne, Justice Miller writing the opinion.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHY AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Ainsworth, Muller, of New York, and Stowell to consider the subject brought to the attention of Congress by persons asking the Government to purchase and assume control of the telegraph lines of the country, and to provide cheap telegraphy. The committee directed a letter to be written to the Postmaster General inviting an expression of the department on this subject.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE IN SESSION—FINAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO-MORROW.

The Senate and House committees on counting the electoral votes were in session about six hours to-day, most of the time as a joint committee. No final action was taken and they adjourned to meet separately at ten and jointly at eleven o'clock to-morrow, when it is believed a definite result will be reached, but whether by agreement or by final disagreement, cannot (according to the positive statements of many who were present this evening) be predicted with any degree of certainty. It can be stated, however, that nothing in the nature of an ultimatum has as yet been presented by either committee, and hopes are still expressed by several of the members that the final conference to-morrow will result in an agreement upon some plan that will be satisfactory to both committees, and secure the approval of both branches of Congress. The nature of the discussion or the preliminary action to-day is kept profoundly secret.

THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT IN THE HOUSE.

Hon. William A. Wheeler occupied his seat in the House to-day for the first time during the present session. He also met with the Congressional Committee. He received marked attention from his associates. He leaves for his home to-morrow.

NICHOLLS AND "HIS SUPREME COURT."

Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, telegraphs Representative Gibson as follows: "I am informed that apprehensions exist that a recount of the electoral vote is to be made here under the mandate of my Supreme Court, and have therefore dispatched the President that no such intention has been entertained, and that the decision touching that vote must be made by Congress."

ANOTHER SALE OF FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the commissioners of Alabama claims, the Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until twelve o'clock, noon, on the 22d inst., and opened immediately thereafter for the sale of five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the issued loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from February 1, 1877, in lots of not less than $100,000 to the total amount of $307,690. These bonds will be sold for gold and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of two per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par in coin will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York at the option of the purchaser.

MURTAGH BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The committee investigating the Police Board to-night examined William J. Murtagh, President of the board. He denied all the statements made by Major Richards and the detectives, except the Whitthorne matter. In this he explained that learning that the report of the naval committee was likely to injure himself, and hearing that Mr. Whitthorne was a man of loose habits, he requested Major Richards to have Whitthorne watched in order to expose him if it was found that he visited houses of ill-repute. He stated also that Secretary Robeson knew nothing of the matter.

ORVILLE GRANT'S CONTRACT.

He Was to Have $5,000 a Year and Ten Per Cent. on a Government Contract.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Orville L. Grant filed a suit in the Circuit Court to-day against P. A. Schneider, claiming damages in the sum of $75,000 for an alleged breach of contract. The petition alleges that in March, 1873, he entered into an agreement with the defendant that as soon as certain contracts submitted by the defendant to the Government containing proposals to furnish supplies for the Custom House in St. Louis should be signed, that plaintiff was to go to St. Louis, take charge of the outside work and manage the financial affairs of the defendant pertaining to said contracts with the Government, for which he was to receive $5,000 per year as salary and ten per cent. of the profits; that said other contracts plaintiff might be instrumental in procuring. Plaintiff did proceed to St. Louis and took charge of the business as agreed upon, but a few days afterwards defendant denied the contract with plaintiff and has since refused to pay him any part of the amount agreed on. Therefore he prays the court for judgment in the above sum.

Bennett-May—Dr. Phelps to Testify To-day.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Judge Donohue has decided that Dr. Phelps is not justified under the statute in refusing to answer the Grand Jury's questions on the Bennett-May duel; also, that Judge Gildersleeve is justified in committing him for contempt, as he did not avail himself of the technicality to the effect that his answers might criminate himself. Judge Gildersleeve subsequently discharged Dr. Phelps from arrest, the Docter promising to go before the Grand Jury to-morrow. May is again reported dead.

Temperance Sermons.

The Rev. S. M. Henderson, of the Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg, and the Rev. John S. Sands, of the Eighth U. P. church, this city, delivered able discourses on the subject of temperance, on Sabbath evening last, before their respective congregations.

THE FINCH HOMICIDE.

Frederick Graebel on Trial for Murder.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench, the case of Frederick Graebel, indicted for the murder of Edward Finch, was taken up. The killing of Mr. Finch occurred on the 6th of last November, and the allegations of the Commonwealth are that at the time mentioned the deceased was standing on the sidewalk on Fifth avenue, nearly opposited the postoffice, looking at a Republican daylight procession, and that the prisoner, who was a member of one of the marching clubs, stepped out from the ranks and struck the deceased on the head with a club, the blow rendering him unconscious, in which condition he lingered until November 13th, when he died of the injuries received in the manner described.

The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, when a jury was impaneled to try the cause.

Dr. James H. Duff, who attended the deceased, repeated the testimony which he gave at the Coroner's inquest as to the nature and extent of the injury.

Howard Grover testified that he was in the procession, knew the defendant, saw him with a board five or six feet long and about a foot wide in his hands, and saw him strike a man on the head with it. The witness continued, saying that he was no distance then that he saw the man fell kind of sideways; the face was full of blood; it came out of his mouth and nose; Graebel joined the procession again, and I did not see him till he got near Liberty street; as soon as I saw him I said: "Fritz, you son of a b——, you killed that man as sure as h—ll," Graebel not to say any thing about it—if he had done it he couldn't help it; I have known Graebel a good while; I don't think he was at the headquarters that morning; I know Finch is the man Graebel struck.

On cross-examination witness said the wound inflicted by the prisoner was on the left temple, above the eye; it was by the wound that he recognized the man after he was dead; he could not have recognized him in any other way.

Drs. Diedrich and Pollock were called and testified in relation to the injuries. The testimony was similar to that of Dr. Duff. Several other witnesses were called, but nothing fraternal was elicited by their testimony.

The court adjourned at five P. M. The trial will be resumed at nine o'clock this morning.

District Attorney Montooth

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877.

TILDEN is reported sick. Malignity generally drinks the greatest part of its own poison.

THE spectacle of Count Mob WATTERSON holding up the great Democratic party by the tail is truly sublime.

THIS is the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bennington, and lusty little Vermont will celebrate her centennial to-day, although she did not take the name of Vermont until June, 1877.

WHAT is there to prevent the friends of the Silver bill from calling it up at once and pushing it to a vote in the Senate, so that the country may understand who are its friends and who are its enemies?

THE inferential indignation of the *Post* over Blue Jeans WILLIAMS' determination to put the Indiana militia on a war footing for the purpose of helping TILDEN to bulldoze the Presidency, is quite refreshing.

THE Free Trade League still keeps up its pestiferous agitation. Discussions on this subject are about as profitable as would be those of the question how we should act were the entire national debt to be paid off during the current year.

IT is barely possible that the motive of young BENNETT'S sudden departure for Europe was the humane one of trying to induce Russia and Turkey to settle their differences after the innocuous Slaughter station p'an. This would bring a great relief to the other Powers.

THE age of letters. The correspondence of the world requires the regular distribution of 10,600,000 every day. These figures are very suggestive respecting the opening up of cheap and speedy means of communication, the growth of commerce and the spread of education.

SINCE Tea-kettle HEWITT scalded himself while bungling over those letters, he has shown a disposition to act more cautiously. Hence he is strongly opposed to the idea of a Bourbon mass convention at Washington on the 12th of February, and it is reported that TILDEN and himself are at loggerheads over the matter.

THE immense standing army of Prussia, which is the curse of that country, is to be increased yet further, thus augmenting by many thousands the great band of idle men to be supported without work. It is this fact of so many consumers and so few producers which has brought the finances of Prussia to so low an ebb.

THE Democrats are terribly worried over President GRANT'S alleged intention to proclaim martial law in the District of Columbia, in view of the projected invasion of Washington city by a vast horde of Bourbon roughs. They call it "Cæsarism," and perhaps they are right. The Union is always CÆSAR to rebels, and the law is always CÆSAR to anarchy.

THE trouble with our Democratic contemporary is that it cannot bring itself to the contemplation of even a possibility that TILDEN has not been elected. Apparently it still has faith that South Carolina has gone for the great Usufruct, notwithstanding one of the Democratic Congressional committees report to the contrary. It sees a whale all the time.

THE effect of the hard times is seen in the reduction of the amount of benefactions for educational purposes during the past year, the total being $4,126,562. In 1875 it was $6,053,304, and in 1874, $11,-236,977. Of the amount, universities and colleges received $2,703,650; schools of science, $147,112; schools of theology, $404,356; schools of medicine, $72,395; institutions for the superior instruction of women, $217,887, etc.

OUR Western exchanges report money quite active in the various trade centers of that section. At Chicago, particularly, the demand is urgent from the parties carrying grain and provisions, and rates of interest are advancing. The pork packers are also in the market. Considerable orders are also reported from the corn and live stock districts. As to mercantile trade, the prevailing feature, as is usual at this season, is quietness. Collections, however, are reported as fair, and the general outlook for a good spring business encouraging.

THE amount of grain shipped from the principal Western ports, last year, was 150,-361,872 bushels, besides 4,997,845 barrels of flour. The total shipments by water were 68,813,115 bushels, so that 81,548,757 bushels were shipped by rail. Within the past four years not less than 22.4 per cent. of the entire crop moved from the chief lake and river ports have been diverted from the water routes, amounting last year to about 33,000,000 bushels, or about 1,000,000 tons of through freight. Even at the rate of twelve cents per bushel, this change added nearly $4,000,000 to the gross receipts of the main railway routes.

A COMMITTEE of the New York Medico-Legal Society appointed to investigate the details of the public school system in that city, have recommended that the lowest age of admission to schools shall be six instead of four years, and that for children under eight years, three hours, with suitable intermissions, shall be the longest time occupied in school. It is further recommended that provision be made by law for medical inspection and supervision, to secure the adoption and enforcement of sanitary rules and of the laws of health, and that school buildings shall be surrounded on all sides with an adequate open space, the better to secure light, ventilation and play ground. These suggestions are undoubtedly based on a sound understanding of the laws of health, and the ability of children to endure application to study with advantage and without detriment; and they are no doubt just as applicable to Pittsburgh as to the Empire City.

THE prohibitory element in the Massachusetts Legislature has decided to support Governor RICE for the United States Senatorial succession, the contest over which begins to-day, with a view to securing an acting Governor in the person of Lieutenant Governor KNIGHT, who is a strong Prohibitionist. History may repeat itself, in this respect. Governor WASHBURNE, after a long contest, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator SUMNER. The then Lieutenant Governor, TALBOT, succeeded to the Executive chair. Mr. TALBOT was a strong Prohibitionist, and during his administration vetoed all licensed legislation on the liquor question, having set up his own peculiar views in opposition to the expressed will of the people. The following year the Prohibitionists compelled the Republicans to nominate him for Governor, and he was defeated by GASTON, a Democrat. The Prohibitionists of that State, as of others, evidently intend to make all the mischief they can in the Republican party.

IT is now pretty evident that England does not intend to go to war in behalf of Turkey, but that she will remain an interested but inactive spectator in the event of war breaking out in the East. The determination of the people of that country neither to support the Turks by force of arms nor to render like aid to the Russians seems unmistakable. Should Lord BEACONSFIELD think otherwise, and resolve upon plunging the country into war, the House of Commons will most likely be as willing as it is able to render him powerless for mischief. In this connection it appears that Russia is not so ready and able as many persons suppose to engage in a death grapple with Turkey. She has a large army on paper and she ought to have ample supplies of munitions of war. Her military strength, however, would seem to be nearly as great a sham as that of France before the late Emperor of the French resolved to march to Berlin in triumph. Then, too, BISMARCK has staggered the Russians not a little. They counted upon a tacit support from Germany; but they learn to their dismay that Germany will not regard Russian conquests unmoved. Indeed, as we have before said, it is not the interest or desire of Germany and Austria to see the Russians masters of Constantinople. On the whole, the dangers of immediate war on a large scale appear to be lessening. That it will come some day or other is almost inevitable. Yet it would not be surprising should a social convulsion break out in Russia, a revolution like that which broke out in France at the close of the last century, before she engages in a crusade for the conquest of Constantinople, for there are almost as many elements of intestine discord at work in the one empire as there are in the other.

ELECTING BY DISTRICTS.

The original method of choosing Presidential electors in this country was by Congressional districts. This plan prevailed in New York and New England up to a comparatively recent date, and was abandoned, then, only because the politicians found that it was handier to control the choice of electors by general ticket than by districts.

Chief Justice TANEY, in a sketch of his life written by himself, mentions that he commenced political life as a Federalist, having been chosen a member of the Maryland Legislature as such; and that he had every prospect of remaining in the Legislature as long as he liked; but, during his first year's service, the Democrats of the Virginia Legislature led off in establishing the policy of choosing Presidential electors in that State by general ticket. The Federalists of the Maryland Legislature undertook to follow the vicious example, which lead to party bickerings and divisions, and the result was that, in the following year, the Federalists of Maryland were beaten disastrously, and the party never held up its head afterwards. He attributed this reverse to the baleful example of Virginia in the matter of choosing electors, and regarding the change as one fatal to the perpetuity of republican institutions, he predicted that it would lead, at some future period, to serious and perhaps fatal complications.

The example of Virginia, at that time, was soon followed by all the other States; and, as the Constitution provides that the appointment of electors shall be made in such manner as each State may provide, what was then resorted to as a political trick, has become the settled policy of each State in the nation. It was party greed that first prompted it, and party greed has served to continue and establish it.

It is plain, therefore, that so long as this matter is left to the States respectively, there can be no change from this plan to the better plan which prevailed in the earlier days of the Republic. The only method for uprooting it is by the adoption of a constitutional amendment. Mr. MORTON has proposed such an amendment, and its early adoption will prevent the recurrence of the difficulties we are now passing through. Mr. RICHARD H. DANA contributes an article to the *North American Review* for January in support of this amendment; it has also received the support of President DWIGHT, and it seems to be the plan which occurs to all the abler of our publicists as the most feasible. There are very many admirable reasons that can be urged in its favor, while there has as yet been none stated against it.

By this plan it is not necessary, nor perhaps desirable, to abolish the electoral colleges; they are preserved to represent the autonomy of the States and as a safeguard against fraud. They will meet—take cognizance of the elections of their own members, and cast their vote—each individual member voting in accordance with the wishes of the constituents who elected him, and the two members at large voting in accordance with the majority obtained in the State. In this way the electoral colleges will represent much more accurately popular opinion than at present, and there would be other good features in the plan. If any constitutional amendment is to be adopted, as the result of the present struggle, it will probably be something of this nature.

This return to the earlier practice of the founders of the Government, if it is ever accomplished, will prevent not only the predominance of the larger States in the choice of President, but also the temptation to fraud which now exists for carrying particular States. The city of New York was able, in the late election, to override the rest of the State, and it got this ability by a resort to the vilest and grossest frauds. If the electors had been chosen by district instead of by the State at large there would have been no inducement for these frauds; and the same may be said of nearly every other State. The only safe plan is to bring the matter close home to the people by choosing an elector in each Congressional district.

It may be asked, Why have electors at all? Why not elect the President by a direct vote of the people? Because that would be the direct est premium on fraud, and the result would be absolutely in the hands of the ballot-box stuffers. With the facilities for fraud now in the hands of the New York politicians that city could be made to give 100,000 Democratic majority as easily as 50,000, and the same is true to a proportionate extent, of Albany, Troy, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans. The great aim, in a direct vote, would be to roll up as big a majority in each place as possible; and human ingenuity has not yet devised an election law sufficiently guarded to prevent the frauds that would be resorted to under such a system. The plan of Governor MORTON reduces the danger of and temptation to fraud to a minimum, for men will not attempt to commit crimes for merely one electoral vote that they can be induced to partake in for the sake of thirty-five electoral votes, or for the sake of an overwhelming popular majority; and for that reason, if for no other, the plan of election by Congressional districts should be preferred to either the present system or an election by direct vote.

THE following are the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania upon the subject which is troubling the nation at Washington. They are not ultra, but they speak firmly and decidedly in favor of the only policy the nation can safely pursue:

WHEREAS, The tranquility of our country has been disturbed, and its business prosperity imperilled by the extraordinary difficulty of ascertaining in the nearly balanced vote what has been the result of the late election for electors of President and Vice President, and

WHEREAS, To allay an excitement that may endanger the public peace and precipitate upon the people the calamity of civil war, from which they have been lately delivered, it seems fit and proper that the Legislature of this State, whose prerogatives and vital interests are involved the issue, should declare and emphasize those principles embodied in the National Constitution, by which the decision of the pending question can alone be safely and lawfully reached; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the will of the people in electing a President and Vice President of the United States can only be expressed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and the persons having the majority of votes of the electors appointed by the States of the Union, in the manner prescribed by the Legislatures thereof, must be by force of the Constitution and laws declared President and Vice President respectively, and must be, on the 4th of March, inaugurated, and thereafterward duly respected as such.

Resolved—That all factious opposition, and all threats of violence designed or intended to prevent or imperil the declaration and confirmation of the constitutional election of the President and Vice President are unpatriotic in spirit, dangerous and revolutionary in tendency, and merit and should receive the condemnation of an outraged and indignant people.

Third—That the lists which the duly appointed electors of the States respectively are required by the Constitution of the United States to make of the persons voted for as President and Vice President, and the number of votes for each, and which are to be by the electors certified and transmitted by them sealed to the President of the Senate, and which certificates are to be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses of Congress and counted, are the constitutional evidence of the votes cast for President and Vice President.

Fourth—That under the Constitution the persons having the majority of all the votes actually cast by the duly appointed electors of the States respectively are, by force of the Constitution and laws, the President and Vice President from and after the beginning of their term of office, and any attempt to defeat the election of a President or a Vice President by either House of Congress upon the pretext that certain persons duly certified to be electors of any State were not such electors, or by throwing out or refusing to count the legally certified votes of any State, or by impeding the counting of the electoral vote to ascertain the result, or for any other cause than that provided for in the Constitution when no person has a majority of votes of the electors duly appointed, will be a proceeding fraught with danger to the public peace, perilous to the stability of our Government, and exposing our nation to contempt in the general opinion of mankind.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to let their action on this question conform to the spirit of this declaration.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to have a copy of this preamble and resolutions forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as early as convenient.

WE TAKE little stock in the current reports of a probable compromise between the two branches of Congress respecting the mode of counting the Presidential vote. It appears to us that there can be no compromise unless one side yields the whole thing to the other. We believe that HAYES will be declared elected by the Senate and its presiding officer. The question may then be reopened by the doubt whether the Democratic House will submit to this decision, for that they will use every effort without resorting to armed resistance cannot be doubted. They will thus probably prolong the discussion up to the 4th of March, when they will be obliged to quietly yield or take the initiatory in an appeal to arms, which will be fatal to the side which invokes it. That TILDEN would succeed in any such attempt is preposterous. He would have no Senate to confirm his Cabinet, no supplies to carry on his insurrection, while with HAYES inaugurated, there would be no such difficulty even if the Democrats should interfere or refuse to make appropriations, as the appropriations are made for expenses up to the 1st of July, which would give him ample time for effective organization. With Florida and South Carolina conceded to have gone for the Republican candidate, the only reasonable excuse for Democratic defection would be the development by the Louisiana Investigating Committee of some glaring attempt at fraud on the part of the Republicans, which would shock the sense of the whole community, like that of GROVER, in Oregon. There is no danger, however, of any such development. The testimony taken before the Democratic committee has thus far been damaging only to their own side. The prospect of war therefore rests entirely upon the supposition that there are hot-headed fools and traitors enough in the House to counsel TILDEN to such a course.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

All the girls can be happy. Alexis leaves his wife at home.

Naples has now introduced the American system of street railways.

And now Texas has the railroad mania, the State being grid-ironed with railroads.

Persia fears the coming of another famine, and the exportation of food has been forbidden.

"Wanted—a lodge in some vast wilderness." Address S. J. T., Gramercy Park, New York city.

Some fool is about to start a paper in Chicago for the purpose of advocating a monarchy in this country.

Ferraginous. Mr. Steelman resides next door to Mr. Ironsides in New York city, and Mr. Carver lives opposite.

A terrible whisky famine would occur in Washington should Watterson's hundred thousand Democrats visit that city.

The establishment of another large gold and silver smelting furnace in Chicago is one of the near events of the future.

San Francisco surgeons are nonplused over a Chinaman who walked about several days after his spinal cord had been cut in two.

A prominent Wall street broker predicts that before this time next year gold will be down to par, and a number of moneyed men concur in the opinion.

Jacksonville has grown faster than any other city in Florida, the population increasing within a few years from 2,000 to 12,000. But it is a city of invalids.

The Mohammedans in India have collected 130,000 rupees for the assistance of Turkey against Russia. These collections have been almost wholly from the poorer classes.

There are some evidences that the Russian army is honeycombed, like Russian society, by action of the Socialists; but this may make Russia all the more anxious to go to war.

A Maine farmer died from sunstroke last week. The sun, however, struck him last haying season, and produced an illness that lasted for months, and then terminated fatally.

The Virginia Bourbons are bulldozing progress. The whipping-post has been revived in almost every county of that State, in order that white whips may be laid on black backs.

The great question of the disputed electoral votes has led to an increased demand for political books of all kinds, and has developed the want of a good book on suffrage and citizenship.

Kansas has given mortgages to progress in the shape of three thousand nine hundred public schoolhouses, built at a cost of $2,250,000, and supported by a State school fund of $2,360,000.

The French journals echo the lamentations of the English ones over the fate of the Cesnola antiquities. The Louvre, it seems, as well as the British Museum, wanted the treasures of Kourium.

The water in Lake Michigan is five feet higher than at any time in the recollection of marine men. The phenomenon is accounted for by ice gorges in Detroit river, which prevent the regular outflow of water from the upper lakes.

A new kind of church has been started in Boston, which has taken the name of the "First American church." A Unitarian is its minister, and the Paine Memorial Hall its place of meeting. A recitation from Tennyson was one feature of last Sunday's services.

St. Louis receipts of staple products during the past year, notwithstanding the hard times, show an increase of about $34,000,000 in value over 1875. A portion of this increase is due to the rapid extension of settlement and cultivation in the great Southwest.

Pro bono publico. The wholesale fish dealers of the country have formed a combination to resist an alleged invalid patent entitling the owner to a royalty upon all cod or other fish deprived of skin and bones and packed in boxes, kegs, or barrels, for transportation.

A German professor computes that, taking the whole world for an average, a woman is worth about one-eighth of a man. He estimates that there are at least 250,-000,000 unmarried women in the world. As a rule, out of Europe and the United States, horses are more valuable than members of the fair sex.

British revenue returns for the first half of the last quarter of 1876 show a decrease of £85,000 compared with the corresponding period of the year preceding. The decline is traced to three sources of revenue, customs, excise and stamps. The *Times* exhibits manifest anxiety lest the tide should not speedily turn the other way.

The grasshopper question in the West and South continues to excite the inventive genius of the people out there. One man has applied for a patent for the destruction of these pests by the use of coal oil, one pint of which, he says, when mixed with water and properly distributed by means of irrigating ditches, will destroy half a million.

The water question is becoming more and more serious to the farmers in the interior of New England. It not only takes a great deal of time to drive their stock to a watering-place, but it dries up the milk of the cows and takes away their flesh. The deep snow makes the task more arduous, although it gives some relief from actual water famine at the house.

PERSONAL.

In Borneo a marriage ceremony is not complete until the groom and bride have their heads knocked against each other several times. In more civilized countries this interesting ceremony is deferred until after the honeymoon.

Jacques Dubois, an old director of the Dutch East India Company, who died many years ago, left property in Holland which has increased until it amounts to $24,000,000. A long search for the heirs has resulted in the discovery of seven, of whom three lives in New Orleans. The latter are named Chapon, and they have been very poor people.

Rev. H. B. Hawels, a distinguished English clergyman and writer, says of Joe. Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*, "I venture to say that, among all the temperance lecturers of the day, Mr. Jefferson has been a more eloquent preacher of sobriety than all."

The mild mannered Shakers now have a chance to desert Mother Ann Lee. There is a woman at Oakville, Conn., who believes that, as in the propagation of the race, so in the salvation of the soul, the male and female elements are necessary, and that she, "Mother Julia A. Cowles," is the female Savior.

They are telling a good story in Berlin in reference to the copy of the speech from the throne from which the German Emperor read the message to Parliament at the end of the session. Prince Bismarck sent it to the Emperor in a beautiful velvet portfolio. At the palace it was received by the flunkey in chief, who, being an intelligent German, said to himself: "Ah, one other present for the royal Christmas tree," and forthwith placed it under the tree with a score of other tributes, for it seems the Emperor has a tree of his own which is religiously lighted up on Christmas eve. As the time drew on for reading the speech to the Senate, the Emperor made inquiries and the document could not be found. A special messenger was sent to Prince Bismarck. His courier explained to whom he had given the portfolio. Then the intelligent flunkey was hunted up, and he at once discovered the missing State paper. The fire-eating Prince did not have him killed. He and the King laughed heartily over the incident, and his Majesty told the story to the imperial party assembled round the Christmas tree.

Mr. William A. Howard, the paying teller of the bank in Chicago who discovered the bogus package which had been forwarded by Winslow, the Treasury thief, in place of the genuine one, states that, like the clerks in the cash room, he is relieved from one of the most severe and annoying detective crusades that one poor devil was ever subjected to. He says that sleeping or walking, eating or drinking, at church, in the business centers, wherever he went and whatever he did, he was subjected to the scrutiny of a weasel-faced detective whose sight he found it quite impossible to get. This inquisitive chap was always in the street in front of the bank when Howard looked out of the window. He took his meals wherever Howard did. When the poor paying-teller went courting this fellow was with the thin nose was behind him to the very door of his Dulcina's house, and always accompanied him home on the other side of the street. He took his girl to the rink to hear Moody and Sankey, and the detective was there among the chiefest of mourners; and on Christmas day he went to Indianapolis to dine with his brother. The detective had urgent business at Indianapolis that day which kept him there till Howard went back. In short, the espionage was so complete as to be a painful nightmare to Howard, who says he was shadowed as persistently that he finally began to believe that somehow or other he had stolen that package of money in his sleep, and the detective knew it and was going to get it out of him. His relief when the thief was discovered is something to be remembered as long as he lives.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they unqgive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They have, on all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfill ment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They put the skill and care of the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for any portion of any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, S. D. Ilsworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between JAMES DICKSON and GEO. W. McKIM, under the style of THE McKIM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to JAMES DICKSON, who will use the firm name in liquidation.

JAMES DICKSON,
GEO. W. McKIM.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1877.

The business of manufacturing will be continued by JOHN H. RUDDY and others, under the style of THE McKIM SHEET IRON AND MEASURE COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and McCLURE & RAFFERTY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, under the name of McCLURE & CO. The claims and accounts due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 14 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by G. T. RAFFERTY.
E. W. McCLURE,
G. T. RAFFERTY.

In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned asks for his succeeding partner the continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.

E. W. McCLURE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1877.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—WE HAVE this day disposed of our interest in the Wholesale Drug Business, under the firm name W. L. JONES & CO., to W. L. JONES, who will continue the business at 292 Liberty street, and said W. L. Jones will settle all businesses of the late firm.

J. CAMPBELL,
H. L. JONES.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1877. TTH

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED."
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

ESTATE OF JEFFERSON D. STEWART, JR., DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jefferson D. Stewart, Jr., late of the city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to A. J. HILL, Administrator, at the office of James Hill & Co., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City. TU

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,430,198 85
Overdrafts	15,752 51
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	132,355 05
Due from other National Banks	17,198 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	71,984 13
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	23,501 93
Current expenses and taxes paid	12,602 48
Checks and other Cash Items	942 84
Exchanges for Clearing House	23,403 54
Bills of other National Banks	35,657 37
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	213 61
Specie	3,138 40
Legal Tender Notes	145,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
	$2,038,449 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	400,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	30,660 40
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	1,132,724 58
Due to other National Banks	11,117 01
Due to State Banks and Bankers	33,947 73
	$2,038,449 72

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1877.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JAS. MARSHALL,
SAM'L GEORGE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,728,912 40
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	98,971 05
Due from approved Reserve Agents	$181,701 03
Due from other National Banks	55,440 38
Due from State Banks and Bankers	19,985 77
	257,127 18
Real Estate	137,000 00
Current Expenses	7,109 46
Checks and other Cash Items	$25,790 36
Exchanges for Clearing House	29,428 56
Bills of other Nation'l Banks	46,198 00
Fractional Currency	4,742 41
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00
	329,162 83
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	4,500 00
	$2,663,082 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 750,000 00
Surplus Fund	133,732 12
Circulation	99,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,802 50
Individual Deposits subject to check	$827,432 23
Cashier's Checks outstanding	9,807 40
Due to other National Banks	106,047 98
Due to State Banks and Bankers	261,737 83
	1,004,365 14
	$2,663,082 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES LAUGHLIN,
JOHN WILSON,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,220,914 01
Overdrafts	1,575 84
United States Bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	216,338 30
Due from other National Banks	42,731 07
Due from State Banks and Bankers	17,569 86
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	93,504 37
Current expenses and taxes paid	16,462 34
Checks and other Cash Items	10,454 30
Exchanges for Clearing House	33,095 07
Bills of other National Banks	40,263 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,993 50
Legal tender Notes	143,800 00
Redemption Fund, with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	40,000 00
	$2,781,181 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	155,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	63,856 40
National Bank Notes Outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	360 00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	723,751 28
Demand Certificates of Deposit	14,672 77
Due to State Banks and Bankers	17,355 79
	$2,781,181 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
B. F. BRESTON,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
GEO. W. HAILMAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 866,400 18
Overdrafts	567 22
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	4,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	32,272 36
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	96,260 67
Due from other National Banks	121,120 94
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,306 78
	223,768 39
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	59,389 33
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	4,158 61
Premiums Paid	625 00
Checks and other Cash Items	7,494 71
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,206 62
Bills of other National Banks	22,910 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,486 03
Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes)	4,415 20
Legal Tender Notes	20,500 00
	178,988 69
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	11,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than five per cent. redemption fund	7,692 70
	$1,649,107 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid In	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	150,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	13,662 25
National Bank Notes Outstanding	225,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$627,432 23
Cashier's Checks outstanding	9,807 40
Due to other National Banks	106,047 98
Due to State Banks and Bankers	261,737 83
	1,004,365 14
	$1,649,107 39

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GROETZINGER,
PAUL HUGUS,
CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 808,683 25
Overdrafts	260,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	50,624 68
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$ 70,926 74
Due from other National Banks	20,299 21
Due from State Banks and Bankers	10,091 03
	101,316 98
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	13,100 31
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	13,110 33
Premiums Paid	16,064 50
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	19,491 55
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,102 10
Bills of other National Banks	14,113 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,366 75
Legal Tender Notes	135,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of Circulation	9,000 00
	$1,701,448 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	160,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	173,400 00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	4,396 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,660 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	$11,570 71
Due to other National Banks	4,540 29
Due to State Banks and Bankers	13,574 71
	$1,701,448 32

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. W. COOK,
R. H. RUDDY,
W. B. HAYES, JR., } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 932,918 51
Overdrafts	740 32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	250,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	930 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	61,700 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	$278,202 66
Due from other National Banks	62,860 98
Due from State Banks and Bankers	904 41
	341,968 05
Premiums Paid	14,783 73
Checks and other Cash Items	5,315 34
Exchanges for Clearing House	23,014 62
Bills of other National Banks	48,402 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,600 03
Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes)	4,415 20
Legal Tender Notes	7,389 00
	287,546 59
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	11,250 00
	$2,101,857 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	20,192 65
National Bank Notes Outstanding	225,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	180 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$801 085 89
Demand Certificates of Deposit	21,061 20
U. S. Deposits	20,962 81
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	216,114 34
Due to other National Banks	284,561 17
Due to State Banks and Bankers	112,878 14
	1,356,483 55
	$2,101

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 15, 1877.

We present below a condensed tabulation of the statements of the condition of the national banks on the 22d of December, 1876, as made in accordance with the call from the Comptroller of the Currency as published last week. In the table, for the purpose of economising space, we have thrown together several items published separately in the original statement. The item of loans covers overdrafts, bonds, &c., other than those to secure circulation. The amounts due to and from national and State banks are also condensed into a single item on each side of the account, except those due from reserve agents. The items of real estate, current expenses and premiums paid are also thrown into a single column, as are also those of checks and cash items other than Clearing House exchanges, national bank notes and fractional currency. In the liabilities all the deposits are condensed under the two heads of deposits and amounts due other banks. The statement is as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 22, 1876.	Dec. 17, 1875.
Loans and discounts	$419,270,141 50	$410,516,037 17
U. S. bonds for circ'n.	6,244,950 00	7,026,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure dep'ts	1,350,000 00	1,931,907 50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,150,531 88	1,027,817 60
Due from redeem. agents	1,350,531 88	1,403,434 45
Due from other banks	641,680 83	402,940 50
Clearing-house exchanges	439,429 79	425,091 61
Bills of other banks	1,170 00	14,170 00
Fractional currency	2,309,466 00	2,231,016 00
Premiums paid	280,074 00	310,837 40
Totals	$434,902,225 50	$425,205,804 29

LIABILITIES.

	Dec. 22, 1876.	Dec. 17, 1875.
Capital stock	$60,333,540 00	$60,508,221 65
Surplus and profits	3,687,242 41	3,705,779 39
National bank circulation	47,784,197 00	47,784,197 00
Individual deposits	12,708,605 54	12,100,782 05
Due other banks	2,802,866 48	2,142,833 11
Totals	$434,902,225 50	$425,205,804 29

The number of banks reporting is 2,025.

The most noticeable change in the statement is the large decrease in circulation, amounting to $1,280,000. The decrease in capital is due to the withdrawal of the City com the national banking system. The crease in deposits, reserve, cash items d other resources which are shown roughout the entire statement, furnish thorough exposition of the ease which rmeates the entire money market and ads the banks with idle funds, while the crease in surplus and profits shows that

some cases, at least, dividends have en made from that source instead of earn- earnings. The increase in the specie m is due to the fact that most bank shiers have included their silver coin in item, which conflicts with a late de- sion of the Comptroller to the effect that e silver coin held by the banks is not ailable as reserve. This, and one or two inor causes, renders a calculation of reserve om this statement rather difficult; but s give an approximation of the reserve ns as follows, as compared wi h last ar:

	Dec. 22, 1876.	Dec. 17, 1875.
Reserve required	$ 3,105,016 30	$ 3,190,716 86
Reserve held	4,350,129 02	4,128,209 25
Legal-tenders	1,554,113 32	942,554 49
Classification of reserve:		
Specie	42,100 ...	42,170 67
Legal tenders	2,859,495 00	2,231,086 00
Reserve per cent. required	...	...
Reserve held	280,024 00	337,409 35
Fifth reserve agents	1,552,508 15	1,426,654 93

The extent to which the accumulation of funds in the banks has gone is exhibited by the fact that in addition to the $1 350,- 00 of legal tenders and $900,000 deposits with reserve agents, both in excess of requirements, some $1,150,000 are held at ints abroad, besides a large volume of sh items. The total cash assets of the nks in the statement under review ount to nearly fifty-two per cent. of eir demand liabilities. This is, of course, extraordinary and abnormal condition affairs, such as has been rarely if ever own before in the history of our banks. -The statement of the leading averages the New York banks shows an increase $3,126,300 in total reserve, of which $1,- 700 consists of legal tender notes. The d average is $1,366,600 higher than last ek, but it is doubtful if the banks to-day ually hold as much gold as a week ago. e surplus reserve now stands at $20,815,- , or $2,355,125 higher than last week. The lowing is a comparison of the bank aver- es for the past two weeks:

	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.	Differences.
Loans and discounts	$294,806,100	$294,179,400	Dec. $ 626,700
Specie	38,270,300	38,242,800	Dec. 27,500
Legal tenders	26,289,200	27,074,800	Inc. 1,785,600
Deposits	275,284,000	276,650,400	Inc. 1,366,400
Circulation	15,999,400	15,987,200	Inc. 13,200
Reserve held	76,694,000	79,820,300	Inc. 3,126,300
Reserve required	68,821,500	68,912,350	Inc. 2,090,850
Surplus reserve	19,872,500	20,815,125	Inc. 2,355,125

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 106¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Money 4@6 per ct. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $429,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $458,000. Clearings $34,000,000. Sterling steady at 483½@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106⅛ and closed at 106⅜. Carrying rates 7@4 per cent. Loans also made flat at the close. At London silver is 57 3-16 pence per ounce; here per silver is 132⅜ bid in greenbacks and 124¼ in gold; silver coin 124¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and higher. Railroad bonds steady. State securities quiet. The stock market early in the day was generally strong and in some cases higher, but subsequently became weaker and declined, especially for coal stocks and Illinois Central. In late dealings the market was firmer again at some recovery from the lowest point. The great bulk of business was in stocks of Western Union, Lake Shore and Michigan Central, Western Union advanced from 74¾ to 76¾; and closed at 76 Lake Shore opened at 54½, declined to 53⅞ and closed at 54¾; Michigan Central fell off to 48¼, rose to 49¾ and closed at 48⅞. Rock Island was firm, Illinois Central declined to 59¾ and closed at that price, against 62¾ on Saturday; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 76¾ to 75½. Delaware and Hudson Canal from 72 to 70¾; and New Jersey Central from 35¾ to 34, with final sales at about the lowest figures. Express stocks were firmer. Transactions 110,000 shares, of which 51,000 were Western Union. 7,000 St. Paul, 22,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 6,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	76⅞	N. Y. Central	94
Quicksilver	15¾	Rock Island	103⅝
Do. preferred	21	St. Paul	19½
Pacific Mail	20½	Do. preferred	36
Mariposa	6½	Toledo & Wabash	5
Do. preferred	6¾	Ft. Wayne	100½
Adams Express	102½	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do. preferred	14
American Ex	57½	Chicago & Alton	99
United States Ex	56	Do. preferred	130½
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	6½
Erie	9⅝	Del. & Lack	75¾
Do. preferred	17½	Atlantic & P. Tel	16
Harlem	138¾	Missouri Pacific	102¼
Do. preferred	135	Atlantic & P. post	3
Michigan Central	48¾	Indiana Central	3
Lake Shore	54⅝	Bur. & Quincy	117½
Panama	132	Hannibal & St. Jos.	17
Illinois Central	59¾	Union Pac. stock	59½
Cleve. and Pitts	90¾	Central Pac. bds	101¾
Northwestern	36	Union Pac. bds	103⅝
Do. preferred	56	Do. land grants	81¾
C., C., C. & I	57	Do. S. F. bonds	94¾

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	114⅝	New 5's	111¾
U. S. coupons, 5's	112¾	Old 6's	103½
5-20's, 1865, new	110¾	10-40's, registered	112⅝
5-20's, 1867	111⅝	10-40's, coupons	113¼
5-20's, 1868	112¾	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45¼	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	34	Missouri 6's	101¼
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, January 15, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day is £160,000. Consols 95 1 16 United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 108⅜; do 10-40's, 109; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9¼; preferred 18.

PARIS, January 15.—Rentes 106 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 15.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15—Gold 107@107½. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 514¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 15, 1877.

To-day has been excessively disagreeable, both over head and under foot, and the disagreeableness has had a perceptible influence on the state of trade. As a rule it is considered good in view of the season and the weather. The changes to be noted to-day are in sugars, which are somewhat lower, and may very possibly rise higher soon. The reports from the West are of a stiffening in the prices of wheat owing to the complications in European affairs and to the likelihood of a war there, in which event a heavy demand will be made upon this country for breadstuffs. Some changes are to be noted also in the prices of provisions, bacon having advanced slightly and lard declined.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	683	Cheese, lbs	110
Wheat, bush	730	Butter, pkgs	100
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, lbs	1,350
Oats, bush	1,900	Bacon, tcs	116
Potatoes, bush	900	Hay, bales	195
Apples, bbls	58		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market presents nothing of special importance to-day, it being rather dull, and the supply fairly up to the demand. Dealers report a stiffening of rates in the West, and that with the increase of freight rates, there is a probability of an advance in prices soon. The last quotations given remain unchanged materially, and we quote as follows: Prime red wheat $1 40@1 43 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 46@1 48; prime white $1 45@1 50. Corn is firm on new car, and prices are steady, as follows: Shelled 50@52c per bushel; no prime yellow and high mixed; new ear 53@55c; prime new shelled 51@53c. Oats are in good supply but no increase in sales at 39@40c ₱ bushel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Rye is quoted to-day at 75@77c. Barley quiet at 85c for choice; 75@80c for prime spring; prime fall $1 00; low grades 60c; market dull; nothing sales at this quotation to surface.

FLOUR—The market as said above, is quite active with an advance on some grades, and a still further advance anticipated. We quote as follows: No 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do do; prime red wheat flour $7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@7 50; Minnesota $7 25@7 50; fancy St. Louis $9 00 @9 50; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; corn-meal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 ₱ barrel kegs $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The hay market is quiet and prices entirely unchanged from yesterday. The supply is up to the demand. We reprint the former quotations. Wagon $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00 from first hands baled, Prairie, upland $ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00 @10 00.

MILL FEED—There has been a noticeable rise in mill feed, owing to the advance in wheat, and the smaller amount of grinding done by other local millers. We quote bran at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; middlings $22 00@24 00; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Good cooking and eating apples are in light supply and fair demand, and sell at $4 50@2 00 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet with sales at 40@43c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Are noted at 2@2 30 ₱ B.

BRANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25 for prime white navy.

BUCKWHEAT—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@ 5½c; medium green 4@4½c; chipped 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about ⅓ per cent. off the prices given, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime butter is in fair receipt and in good demand at prices as below. We note as follows: Strictly choice rolls 28@30c; prime to choice solid packed 26@27c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 ₱ cwt.; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14 @14½c in round lots; job lots 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15¼@16c in round lots; 16@16¼c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and prices remain at $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Dull and prices unchanged. We quote dried apples nominal at 4@5c ₱ lb; prime sliced dried peaches 6@7c; evaporated peaches 3@c.

DRIED PEAS—There is a good demand for new crop at $1 40@1 60 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The asking rates from store are: Clover seed $5 50 @6 00 ₱ bushel of 62 lbs; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Very scarce, with a good demand at unchanged prices. We quote strictly fresh 30@33c ₱ dozen and scarce; pickled are plenty at 22@25c, and not desired.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRUIT—Dressed chickens sell for 12@13c ₱ lb. The market is reported dull. We quote live turkeys 7½@8c; old cocks, 5@6c; young hens 12@13c ₱ lb. live chickens 10@11c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ lb. Geese 60@65c each.

POTATOES—Prices are firm. We quote: Prime peachblows, car lots, on track, 45@50c ₱ bushel; early rose, car lots, on track, 45@50c; 1 25; do, from store, $1 55; Jersey sweets, ₱ barrel $4 50@5 00; Baltimore sweets, choice, $3 50@4 00; Sourern sweet, $5 00@4 00.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 17 @20c ₱ gallon from country dealers; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Prices for fleece, ₱ lb, 32@34c; tub blood, ₱ lb, 32@37c; combing, ₱ lb, 46c; tub-washed, ₱ lb, 38c; city pullings, ₱ lb, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ lb, 18@20c.

Provisions.

BACON—The quotations for to-day are as follows: shoulders 8½c ₱ lb; short rib sides 10¼@c; clear sides 10¼@11c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c ₱ lb. Sugar-cured shoulders are steady at 9c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $7 00.

LARD—Following are the altered quotations for kettle lard, including packages: 12c ₱ lb in 50 pails 12¼c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¼c; 5-pbls 13c; 20-₱ pails 13c; 3-₱ tin pails 14c; 5-₱ do, 14½c; 8-₱ do 14½c; 10-₱ do, 14½c; 5-₱ do 15c.

LARD OIL—Market quiet at the following quotations: Extra winter strained 95@98c ₱ gal; No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 86c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 9@9½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

There is a slight shading in the prices of standard sugars, but otherwise the grocery market of to-day rules about as it did yesterday. We quote below the ruling figures:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	24½c	Standard C	11c
Prime Rio	23½c	Do, extra C	10½c
Good Rio	21c	Extra C—yel.	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	20	C—yellow	9½@9¾c
Java	30½c	Franklin, B	10¾@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@10c
Rio, in papers	29c	Cut Loaf	12½c
2d grades do	28½c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	28½c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in papers	32 c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bulk	30½c	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Teas.		Sfy's Ins., N. O.	59@62c
YoungHyson	26@41 00	Prime	55@56c
Gunpowder	35@70	Syrups.	
Imperial	30@67	Sx. white drips	64@65c
Japan	25@67	Sugar drips	50@55c
Oolong	25@50	Lower grades	35@45c
Fancy do	1 00	Starch.	₱ lb
Souchong	28@ 75	Pearl	3½@3½
Spices.	₱ lb.	Silver gloss	9c
Cloves	15 c	Corn	7½@10c
Allspice	17 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	20@21	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	1 15	Rice.	
Pepper	18 c	Choice Carolina	6½@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6½c
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 20	Soda.	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-₱ pkgs	6½c
Gold do	5 20	Bi-carb, in 5-papers	6½c
Extra oil do	4 20	Candles.	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	3 75	Star, full wt	16 c
German assorted	3 07	Stearine	21@23 c
California, ₱ box	4 20	Mould	11½c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Round herring	4 00
mackerel	27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	3 00
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	12 50	fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	12 00	Medium Georges,	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 30; mat raisins $4 65 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ lb; Sultanas 12c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $5 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote fresh peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bulk, $5 50; half-bbls, $3 00.

Petroleum.

January 15—Trade was unusually quiet among the oil men, with no disposition to operate among refined dealers, the difference in prices preventing them from coming to terms. We quote nominally at 24½c to the home trade. It would be difficult to say what a round lot would bring. Holders, however, seem satisfied with the present situation, and are not forcing the market. The Eastern markets are in a dull as our own, dealers manifesting no disposition to operate. The asking rates are: New York, spot, 27c in shipping order; cases 32 @36c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia the asking rates for standard white are the same as New York, 27c spot; cases 32@34c.

OIL BARRELS—City made dull at $1 40.

PARKERS, January 15, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been in a feverish fluctuating mood. There were frequent fluctuations and desperate attempts on the part of buyers and sellers to control the market, without any decided advantage to either side. United and Conduit opened strong at 83 65, advanced to 84 66¾, then fell back to 83 65, then advanced to 84 67¾, and [illegible] advanced ag [illegible] 68¾, fell off to 84 65¾, then further advanced to 84 67½, and now [illegible] quoted at 84 57½@ 3 66½. 81 pruent quiet at 85 75@81 Union held for U. and closed firm. Shipments from the lower district Saturday 23,80 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 15.—The Derrick says of Saturday's market: The markets has been decidedly firmer and undergone almost continuous advance, the closing prices showing 1c in advance of yesterday's. There is a noticeable scarcity of certificates, large quantities of them having been retired. Many of the larger do dears refuse to sell, as they confidently expect better prices at a comparatively early date in the near future. It can't be denied that the outlook just at pres nt is decidedly in favor for advanced prices. Since Heim, 20 inches, when the market reached $2 00, there has been a marked excitement. It has been very lively in the business of each month shows a little better prices. It was a long time before $1 00 could be considered in the market any other tight than as a fictitious price. Since that point was passed it has been upward by the same way toward four dollars, that being reached two or three times. On each occasion it has been overreached at a little more than one cent's previous one. Of course there have been numerous reactions, but each culminated in new and higher prices. That four dollars will be reached and maintained throughout the greater portion of the coming season unless the country's resources fail, will appear much more probable than did the dollar in 1876, one year ago. The opening price this morning was $3 65, from which there was a gradual advance to $3 68¾, followed by a decline to $3 58¾, at which it then reacted to $3 63¾, recovered and advanced to $3 68¾, but was finally easier and buoyant with that price bid and $3 65 asked. The latter price, however, was bid for large lots without selling. There were sales of about 15,000 barrels during the closing hour of business at 63 64¾; some of the certificates were dated Monday, some Saturday and Sunday. Shipment has been in a little more demand, though sales are few and shipments not large. The clearings have been at prices ranging from $3 72¾ up to $3 76, the latter being the closing price. Sales 70,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 15, closing 13.—There is still a good deal of indifference among exporters as to purchasing. Late rates are generally held. We quote for New York delivered Crude in bulk in tanks 13c; crude in barrels 16¾c in shipping order; refined in barrels 27c for spot; cases 32@34c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, 27c; cases 32c.

PARKERS, January 15—Market opened strong, with $3 65 bid for United, then advanced to $3 67¾, being the bid; nothing doing in shipment; about $3 83¾.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Market quiet; standard white 27c; crude 12½c; cases 31c.

OIL CITY, January 15.—Market firm and prices advancing—Sales of 10,000 bbls, spot, at $3 67¾, immediate shipment $3 77½@3 80.

ROUSEVILLE, January 15.—Market quiet; nominally $3 60.

TIDIOUTE, January 15.—Market firm; held at $3 70.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 15.—Petroleum firm; crude 12c; refined 27c; cases 30@31c; city naphta 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude 12½c; refined 27c.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Petroleum firm; crude 12c; refined 27c; cases 30@31c; city naphta 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude 12½c; refined 27c.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Petroleum; refined 1s 6d; spirits do 1s 6½d.

ANTWERP, January 15.—Refined petroleum 52 francs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 15, 1877.

The weather of to-day was of a kind to make sellers and buyers a little blue, and the market for live stock dull; but though the market was not just what could be desired it was at least satisfactory. The run of cattle this week was larger than last, and the quality of the offerings on the whole about the same. The number of head brought in by rail this week was 491, against 287 last; and the number driven in this week about 100, against a nearly equal number last week. We give below the number of cattle received by rail, together with the names of the consignees, and the points from which the cattle came:

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Shamberg & Marks	Chicago	16
B. S. Trade-man	Chicago	11
Marks & Rowe	Chicago	16
Marks & Bro	Chicago	34
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	76
F. Rick	Chicago	16
S. Gollinger & Co	Chicago	16
L. Rosenstein	Chicago	13
E. Katz	Chicago	18
J. S. Shamberg	Chicago	16
S. Hexter	Chicago	16
Arnold & Ackerman	Chicago	34
C. Williams	Chicago	18
Head & Trimble	Orrville	41
N. Hexter	Upper Sandusky	37
Geo. G. Crum	Palestine	16
E. Ackers	Zanesville	16
L. Hoderman	Zanesville	48
Savage & Rowley	Zanesville	29
Dillon & Co	Bridgeport	30
Eli Packer	Bridgeport	37
Total		491

Sposnaller & Co., Bayard, O., two cars of cattle, hogs, sheep and calves.

CATTLE.

The total sales of cattle up to noon, when the market was almost, if not entirely closed, were 360 head, which left but few in the pens. The sales were pretty brisk, especially for the higher grades, in which most of the activity was done. In the lower grades the selling was rather slow. The figures at which the sales were made stand not far from those reported of the sales of last week. We quote as follows:

Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 25@5 60		
Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	5 00@5 00		
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	4 75@5 00		
Fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 50@4 75		
Medium, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 50@4 00		
Bulls	2 25@3 50		
Milch cows, with calves	35 00@60 00		

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was was light and the demand active. Many more might have been sold and they been in high favor. Only few were driven in on account of the condition of the roads. The total sales were 162 head. The figures at which the sales were made are the following:

Extra heavy	$7 00@7 50
Good butchers	6 75@7 00
Medium to fair	6 25@6 50
Roughs	5 75@6 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on hand numbered about 300 head, among which were some very fine, and the rest good. There was a large bunch of picked sold at from $6 00@6 25. This, however, was an exceptional sale. As a rule the market was dull. The following are the sheep as reported by the weighmaster footed up 150 head. We quote as follows:

Choice, 100 to 120 lbs	$5 75@6 00
Choice, 85 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 50
Good, 75 to 80 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common and medium	2 50@3 25

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 15.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 3,800 head, making 7,800 head for the week, against 7,400 head last week. Market decidedly firm at an advance for the week equal to 1c ₱ lb; prime and extra steers $11 25@11 75; fair to good $10 50@11 00; common to medium $8 75@9 25; fat bulls $4 00@5 50. Abroad 15 cars of cattle; Texas and Colorado cattle sold at $9 00@9 25. Sheep—Receipts 4,100 head, making 16,400 head for the week against 25,150 head last week. Demand good and market firm at an advance for the week of 50c; common to prime sheep $4 75@6 75; extra $7 00@7 25, the latter for a car load of Ohio wethers, 107 lbs.

Swine—Receipts since Saturday 6,640 head, making 21,440 head for the week, against 25,340 head last week. Market steady with 7 carloads light Ohio 140 lbs, sold alive at $7 25.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Hogs firm; common $6 20@5 80; fair to good light $6 90@7 25; packing $6 40@6 70; butchers' $6 75@6 80.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, January 15.—Flour quiet but steady; Minnesota extra $6 60@7 50; patent $7 25@8 50. Wheat active, but lower and closed weak; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 30¾ cash; $1 31¾ February; $1 33¾ March; No. 3 $1 16; rejected 90c @$1 00. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 41⅝@41¾c cash; 41¾c February; 39c @March rejected 37½c. Oats firm; 35½c cash; 35½c January; 36c March; rejected 27c. Rye dull at 72½c. Barley quiet at 80c. Pork active but lower; $17 20@17 25 cash; $17 42½@17 45 February; $17 77½@17 80 March. Lard in fair demand; at lower rates; 10.95c cash; 11.05c @11.07½c February; 11.25@11.27½c March. Bulk meats dull. Dressed hogs quiet; heavy $7 25@ 7 40@7 45. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 07.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 8,500 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 80@5 95; common to good $6 00 @6 15; good to choice $6 20@6 35; white wheat extra $6 35@7 80; extra Ohio $6 40@7 50; St. Louis $5 10@9 15. Rye flour quiet. Cornmeal firm; Western $3 50@3 75. Wheat, spring and in moderate demand; receipts 16,000 bushels; unsraded $1 38@1 48; No. 1 Minnesota, in store, $1 56; No. 2 New York $1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 46@1 47. Rye quiet; Western 84@85c. Barley steady; two-rowed 76c; No. 1 Canada $1 12. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Spot firm; fair demand; odd quiet and unchanged; receipts 27,000 bushels; No. 2, 50@50½c; No. 2 white, mixed, new, no grade, 59@59½c; do, on steamer, new, 59½@60c; yellow, on steamer, new, 60c; Western, mixed 60¾c. Oats active; receipts 5,500 bushels; Western mixed and State 42@43c. Hay firm at 75@85c. Hops heavy; new Western 12@25c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 19@23½c, gold. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼@9½c; refining pqts. Molasses and rice firm. Turpentine steady at 47½c. Rosin steady at $2 45@2 55. Eggs—Western 30@32c. Pork firmer at $18 00. Beef quiet; pickled hams 10¼@11c. Middles unsettled; long clear Western 9¾@9¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 10.90@10.95c. Butter dull; Western 14@32c. Cheese quiet but firm. Whisky steady at $1 15.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour strong and higher; family $6 85 @7 10. Wheat higher; red $1 36@1 55. Corn quiet at 44@45c. Oats quiet but steady at 34@ 39c. Rye inactive at 82c. Barley dull; good to prime Western 50@56c. Pork dull and nominal at $17 50. Lard quiet; steam 10.90c cash; kettle 12c. Bulk meats drooping; shoulders 6½@6½c; short rib 9½@; short clear 9c, all loose. Bacon steady at 7½@10@10½c. Green-meats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; short clear 8.90c; hams 10c for 13 ₱s average. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Butter dull; Central Ohio 18@20c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Cloverseed 14@15c ₱ lb. Flour in fair demand; Minnesota family $7 00@7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 40@1 44; amber $1 52@1 55; white $1 55@1 60. Rye 78@79c. Corn—White 57c; yellow 56¼@57c. Oats firm; Western mixed 36@38c. Whisky —Western $1 05. Butter—Nothing selling but strict extras; New York and Bradford county extras 34@36c; do firsts 29@32c. Western extras 29@32c; do firsts 25@28c. Cheese in fair demand at 13¾@14½c. Eggs—Western fresh 28 @30c.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Flour active; superfine Western $5 00@5 50; extra $6 00@6 50 family $7 00@8 00. Corn quiet; white 57@58c; yellow 56¼@57c. Oats firm; Western mixed 36@38c. Whisky —Western $1 05. Butter—Nothing sales; fine but strict extras; New York and Bradford county extras 34@36c; do firsts 29@32c. Western extras 29@32c; do firsts 25@28c. Cheese in fair demand at 13¾@14½c. Eggs—Western fresh 28 @30c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Flour dull; superfine $6 25; double extra $6 65; treble do $7 00@8 00. Corn quiet; white 67@68c; yellow 67@68c. Oats firm; Galena 50c. Rye dull at 90@92½c. Lard dull; tierce 12¾@12¾c. Bacon quiet at 8@ 10½@11c. Whisky firm; rectified at 99@1 00. Sugar firm at 8¼@8¾c; common to good common 7@7¾c. Molasses quiet; common 33c; centrifugal 25@37c; fair 38@40c; prime to choice 43@46c. Coffee dull; job lots ordinary to prime 19¼@22c.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—California white wheat average 10s 11d; do club 10s 10d@10s 11d; red Western spring, Nos. 1 and 2, 10s@10s 9½; winter 10 6d@10s. Flour 24@26s. Corn 32@37½s. Oats 36@38s. Barley 34s. Pork 71s.

BOSTON, January 15.—Flour in fair demand; Wisconsin extras $5 50@7 00. Corn in fair demand. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 white 59@ 61c; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed 52@53c; rejected 42@43c.

OSWEGO, January 15.—Wheat dull; extra white Toledo $1 37. Corn—Western mixed quiet at 55c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton quiet at 12⅝@13 5-16c. Futures closed heavy; January 12.94@13.1-16c; February 13 7-32c; March 13 7-16c; April 13 21-32c.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton steadier at 6 15-16@7 5-32d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 8,000 American.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The market for domestic cotton and woolen goods was quiet but steady. Brown and colored cottons strong and in small supply. Prints in moderate request. Cochecos 7½c. Shirtings dull. Alpacas and Union mourning goods advanced ½c. Men's wear woolens in fair demand.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 15, 1877.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R	CHANGE in 24 hours	DIRECTION	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	WIND.	
Cairo	8	8	41	7	...	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	15	5	0	5	S.	Lt. rain.
Keokuk	25	5	...	...	S.	Lt. snow.
Louisville	12	3	12	8	S.	Hy. rain.
Memphis	35	11	10	8	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	25	0	15	8	S. W.	Lt. rain.
Pittsburgh	11	10	0	8	E.	Lt. rain

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 15, 1877.

Time.	Bar	Th'r	Hum	Dir.	—WIND.— Miles P hour	Veath
7 A. M.	29.80	30	89	E.	3	Cl'dy, rain
2 P. M.	29.60	38	55	E.	3	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	29.435	49	100	E.	7	Hy. rain

Mean barometer...29.575 Highest thermom... 49
Mean thermom.... 41.5 Lowest thermom.... 22
Rainfall..... 0.75

Bailey's Stock Sales.

This evening, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, Mr. John D. Bailey, the auctioneer, will offer for sale a list of valuable insurance and other stocks.

Western University.

A course of weekly lectures on experimental chemistry will be delivered in the lecture room of the Western University, beginning Thursday, January 18th, at 8 P. M., by Francis C. Phillips, Professor of Chemistry. The course will include about twenty lectures, which will be fully illustrated by experiments. Fee for the course $6.

The Pittsburgh Postoffice.

Hon. George H. Anderson, the new Postmaster, was busy yesterday familiarizing himself with the general and routine details of the office. The only changes so far announced are those of William J. Davidson to be Assistant Postmaster, R. Q. Whitten cashier, and Samuel Rea, chief of the money order department. The latter has filed his bond of $15,000 signed by solid business men.

Last Night's Fires.

Shortly after half-past eight o'clock last evening there were two alarms of fire, one from box 5, the other from box 24. The first was occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of the lodging house, 41 Fourth avenue, occupied by Julia Wagner. The damage was trifling. A defective flue was the cause.

The other was caused by the discovery of fire in the boarding house 140 Smithfield street. The flames were extinguished by a Babcock. The origin is unknown.

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Registrar of the Allegheny Health Board, reports twenty-seven deaths last week, from the following causes: Anemia, 1; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, not specified, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 3; diphtheritis, 2; heart disease, 1; valvular disease of heart, 1; meningitis, 1; acute nephritis, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 1; smallpox, 3; unknown, 2; varioloid, 5; total, 27; of which number 25 were white, 2 colored, 11 male and 17 female; married, 7; single, 18, and widows, 1.

Inquest on a Drowned Man.

The inquest held yesterday by Coroner Thomas on the body af Thomas Lynch, the man who was drowned at the wharf Saturday night, disclosed the fact that the deceased lived on Roosevelt street, in the Fourth ward, New York, where he leaves a wife. He was a fireman, and had been working on a lake steamer before he came to this city. He had been staying at the Young Men's Home, and it is thought that he went on board the Hornet Saturday night in search of work. He was under the influence of liquor at the time he fell from the plank. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age. His friends in New York were telegraphed to by the Coroner.

The Ashtabula Disaster.

Mr. Hemberle, Chief Engineer of the American Bridge Company of Chicago, who has charge of the construction of the new Point bridge, states his opinion that the Iron bridge at Ashtabula, O., which fell some weeks ago, carrying into the abyss, seventy-five feet below, a passenger train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was blown down. There were no side connections to the bridge, however, and a high wind was blowing when the train reached Ashtabula creek, the pressure against it would be about ten pounds to the square inch. This caused the bridge to swing sideways and break off at the abutments.

The Bliss Testimonial.

H. K. Porter, Esq., Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the family of the late P. P. Bliss, the sweet Gospel singer and composer, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, the proceeds of Sunday's collection in the Sunday school collections: Fourth Avenue Baptist Sunday School, $16 81, Castle Shannon Sunday School, $2 13; Bellefield Union Sunday School, 24 12; Hazlewood Presbyterian Sunday School, $3 22; Oakland M. E. Sunday School, $6 79; Smithfield M. E. Sunday School, $6 56; Third Presbyterian Sunday School, $8 45; Greenfield Avenue Union Sunday School, $1 72; Sixth U. P. Sunday School, Allegheny, $4 81; First Presbyterian Sunday School, Verona, $7; North Presbyterian Sunday School, Allegheny $17 55; Sixteenth Street Baptist Sunday School, Allegheny, $5 80; Soho Baptist Mission Sunday School, Allegheny, $1 60; total, $98 67.

Tramps and Temperance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Woman in all ages of the world has been the personification of certain virtues or vices. The sweet mother and her babe has been hallowed in our religion as touching the chords of love that run through all human nature. The withered old hag, sitting in her cave, surrounded by reptiles, bodes evil on all that come near her, and we call her a witch. Does a little son sit on the knee of Jane G. Swisshelm, and with her arm around him, does she look forth and say, "Do not sign the pledge; do not stop the sale of spirits; let the sale of spirits let the Moloch be free to take my son, as he has taken many others' sons?" No, this cannot be.

Then, does she sit in the cavern of departed joys, by the ashes of hope? When the car of progress, with Murphy and the tramps pulling hard at it, comes along, she sits and says, "Oh! this loafers, the foul breath?" "Let them die in rum-holes, whose business is it but their own?" There was once another car, bearing an ark drawn along and a man named Noza presumptuously touched it, to help it along, and God smote him. His was not the far greater sin, of pulling it back. Beware, Mrs. Swisshelm, if these men are working in God's name, with God's blessing, put not a stumbling block in their way. When Miriam took a timbrel and with the women sang, "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously." His people are free! if Mrs. Swisshelm had been there, she would have sat still and growled, "Where is the use? The people are a lying, contented pack; better let them stay in Egypt, and 'work.'" As to feeding the tramps, I have been "credibly informed" that our Savior miraculously fed five thousand tramps and others.

And now, here, in the presence of all these readers, I charge Jane G. Swisshelm and all others who speak and act with her of *treason*.

This poor tramp, of whom you say, "let him die in welcome," is my sovereign, one of the sovereign people. You are aiding and abetting his downfall and ruin in joining the ranks of the enemy by saying, "there is no usefulness in the pledge; do not sign it. I have been to Germany, and there they all drink; the old Norsemen got drunk gloriously; it is a good thing; away with your humbug temperance pledge and spurious Christianity."

On a sign-board on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, I saw these words, "Wanted 10,000 men to drink good whisky." That was one of the banners of the treasonable host whose captain is Lucifer; and Mrs. Swisshelm, lower down in the ranks, cries, "Let them die in welcome." That is almost saying, "let them die and be damned." That is treason. Those poor tramp has an immortal soul, and to die in his sins is to be damned. We *are our brother's keeper.*

The crime the Legislature commits in licensing the manufacture and use of spirits is *treason* against the sovereign people, and *high treason* against the kingdom of heaven.

Slavery is a political evil; and for one to hold a colored man in bondage would be to be treason. The nation poured out its life blood to maintain the fact. But a far, far greater evil is drunkenness. Slavery can only touch the body, but intemperance destroys both body and soul. I would rather be Uncle Tom dying a Christian martyr, with the hope of glory, than be his besotted master.

Pardon me, Mrs. Swisshelm, that I say I think you do not know the tramp when you say, "Do not imagine you are going to heaven on the 'hurrah boys!' plan." The average tramp has a hard hand and a warm heart; he feels keenly, for he has suffered much, and what there is in the perpetual gnawing of the fangs of the serpent of the still that is licensed to prey upon him. The mild words that suit the soft handed effeminate are nothing to him.

Let me then say to Mr. Murphy and his gang: Hurrah, boys! stand fast with all your might. There is no time to waste. Hurrah! Build up your character. The way to do it is this. Every time you passa bar-room door without turning in, counts one, one stone in the building. Everytime a man asks you to drink, and you square round and give him a cold shoulder, that counts another stone. You must go some place, so go to church, and that will be the windows of your building that let in the light of Heaven. I declare this building of character becomes joyous work, and the top stone is laid on with songs and rejoicings, and you walk the earth a clean, free, Christian man.

Mr. Murphy, I offer you the right hand of fellowship, and bid you God speed.

E. E. T.

McKEESPORT, January 12, 1877.

MRS. JONES, how is your health this morning? THANK you madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning.

SUNDAY'S DISASTER.

Additional Details of the Losses.

Dreadful Destruction from the Headwaters to Louisville---Fears of a Break-up in the Allegheny, and Consequent Damage.

The very complete report of Sunday's river disaster in yesterday's COMMERCIAL was eagerly scanned by thousands, and while the losses were seen to be incomparably heavy, it was a source of sincere congratulation that our entire precious river craft, laden with tons of value, were not annihilated. All day yesterday was spent by the coal and river men in securing their boats, which had escaped from injury, in estimating their losses, and in receiving and answering telegrams from their correspondents up and down the river.

The entire Monongahela from Geneva to its mouth presents a scene of devastation. Pieces of boats, flats, docks and houses are strewn in inextricable confusion along its banks, while in some places the ice is piled fifteen feet high, assuming all kinds of fanciful shapes, and frequently presenting a perfect wall of ice chiseled as if by art. But the grandeur of the spectacle is lost in the contemplation of the wholesale work of destruction occasioned by the ice fiend.

About ten o'clock last night reports from Connellsville indicated that the ice was about breaking in the Youghiogheny. Later dispatches told that the floes were gorged below Jacob's Creek. At this writing we have no further news from above. It is not deemed probable that the Youghiogheny flood will cause much damage. During the entire night the tugs had steam up, awaiting the course of events. Considerable anxiety is entertained over the expected break up of the ice embargo in the Allegheny, as it would place the coal fleet at the mouth of Saw Mill run in great peril. Nearly all the coal that was saved from the Monongahela disaster is now anchored near the ferry landing, and should the ice come unexpectedly pouring out of the Allegheny the damage would be extensive. The almost incessant rain or drizzle of yesterday and through the entire night it is feared, will precipitate the disaster.

It will be impossible for a few days to give a correct estimate of the total losses; so far our approximation of Monday---$1,500,000---is generally regarded as covering the ground.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES.

The following additional losses were reported yesterday:

The towboat N. J. Bigley, owned by Jacob Bonnes and Michael Duffy, and valued at $12,000, was swept away from the head of Elsenmansaint Island by the ice, and nothing has been heard from her since by her owners.

The dredge boat, owned by Messrs. Moorhead & Co., swept down rnd sunk below the Point. The machinery can be saved.

The Jim Brown towboat, owned by W. H. Brown & Co., at $10,000; can be readily listed, at Monongahela City, just above the bridge.

The Coal Bluff, owned by Captain Wm. Wright, of Rochester, was sunk. The boat was to be wrecked in the spring. Loss about $2,000.

BOATS AND BARGES LOST OR DAMAGED.

The following additional boats and barges are reported lost or damaged:

Captain J. McCloskey lost one barge, one boat of coal and eleven empty boats at Dunn's landing.

Mulvehill & Lumbert lost two empty flats.

G. W. Jones, of Elizabeth, lost three empty flats.

Homer & Roberts lost two empty flats.

Mingeare & Carothers lost four loaded coal boats, and their tippie was carried away.

N. J. Bigley lost two loaded coal boats.

James Lynn & Son had two loaded boats beached at Milesville.

Joseph Keeling lost eight empty boats.

Tracy & Irwin, of Sewickley, lost three empty boats.

The Cumberland Coal Company lost two loaded barges of coke (40,000 bushels) in the first pool and two empty barges.

Fryeier & Frye lost one loaded and one empty coal boat at their works in the fourth pool.

Messrs. James Lynn & Son have two loaded coal boats beached at Milesville, four miles above Monongahela City.

One of Wm. Clarke's loaded coal barges is sunk at Shoustown.

Joseph Keeling & Co., whose tipples are located at the foot of Twenty-third street, lost two full boats, three empty barges and five empty pieces at Thompson's landing.

At Steib's coal works, at Monongahela City, four barges of coal were lost. Two belonged to Captain J. Sharp McDonald; one to O'Neil & Co., and one to William Clark.

Sneathen & Co. lost one barge at Harlem.

Foster & Biy, five new coal boats, empty.

George Lysle & Sons estimate their loss at $6,400. They lost two boats and two barges, two flats and one fuel boat.

Simpson Horner & Co., lost one loaded barge, one loaded boat and one flat, the estimated value of which is $3,000. They lost empty craft to the value of $1,500, but expect to recover some of them

John A. Wood & Son estimate their loss at between $10,000 and $12,000.

The losses of W. H. Brown & Co. are not so great as stated. At the thirtwo upper landings their were twelve barges and twelve boats ladened. Of these, eight boats and nine barges are lost. In addition to these, sixty-seven craft---empty---of all kinds were swept away. At the lower landing the firm had better fortune, as, through the exertions and excellent management of an employee, Mike Dougherty, everything was saved.

The Brown heirs estimate their loss at $50,000.

John Dippold & Son had three loaded barges sunk. They were valued at $3,600. Two of them may be saved as two steamboats are working at them.

Captain R. C. Tray, as stated yesterday, lost one empty model barge; another barge was stove in but can be saved.

The Grand Lake Coal Company had fourteen loaded coal boats sunk. Four of these, at I. D. Risher's tipple, may be saved. Nineteen empty coal packages are reported adrift in the ice.

OTHER TIPPLES DAMAGED.

H. B. Hays & Bro. have lost one tipple, out of three. They have one loaded coal boat sunk at Beck's run.

Everything is reported safe in Greenfield bend, except Carothers' coal tipple, and one loaded coal barge, belonging to the Coal Valley Coal Company.

The tipple at Lowe's old works, in Pool No. 2, was swept away, as was also one at Blackburn's old works.

Messrs. H. R. Henderson & Co.'s coke tipple near City Farm was destroyed.

SINKING OF THE SEVEN SONS.

Last evening about dark the small tugboat Seven Sons, owned by John Kennedy, was sunk in the Allegheny at the foot of Fifth street. She had been up the Allegheny after some flats, and when rounding down had a hole knocked in her hull by the ice. Her pilot at once backed her to shore, where she sunk in a few minutes, turning on her side with her keel to the wharf.

ICE GORGE AT PARKER'S.

The latest intelligence from the upper Allegeny, states that there is an immense ice gorge at Parker's.

THE LATEST---4 A. M.

It has been raining without intermission all night, but there is little change in either river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The loss sustained by the Pittsburgh Insurance companies by the damage to ship ping in the disasters of yesterday will amount to very little.

The M. & M. Insurance company will have to pay about $200 on the Alex. Foster.

The Walton will hardly be damaged enough to make outa claim; nor the J. B. Williams; nor the My Choice.

There was no insurance on the Is. Keefer, Lion, S. Miller and R. J. Grace. The loss on a steamboat must reach at least five per cent. of the valuation before a claim can be set up.

By the best of management the entire fleet of coal boats and barges at Robbins & Jenkins' works, above McKeesport, were saved.

The new coal tipple at Henderson Landing, which was reported destroyed, is not in nearly so bad a condition as was reported. It can be rebuilt at comparatively little cost when the first estimates are regarded.

THE COMMERCIAL'S DISPATCHES.

Special dispatches to the COMMERCIAL from various points on the rivers are given below:

A BARGE SUNK AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

POMEROY, O., January 15.---The gorge moved about one hundred yards at four P. M., but stopped again. No damage was done to the Condor or her fleet with the exception of sinking one loaded barge. She is in a good harbor. The Charles Bowen's barges were damaged considerably, one broken entirely in two and three had their sides broken in. The ferryboat Enterprise was hoisted upon the beach at the city wharf and is safely harbored. Weather cloudy; raining hard.

HEAVY LOSSES AT MIDDLEPORT.

MIDDLEPORT, OHIO, January 15, 8 P. M.---River rising; rained hard last night and all day to-day. The Syracuse gorge, extending for seven miles above here, moved at eleven o'clock last night, crowding sixteen steamers and the docks and a number of barges out on the bank, and sinking the ferryboat New Castle, owned by Captain Joe Morton and the Middleport and Clifton Ferry Company. The Three Lights is sunk in the water up to her boiler deck aft. The jam at the wharf forced the Chesapeake into the Crossley's wheel, breaking the flanges and totally disabling the latter. The Three Lights will prove a total loss unless something can be got outside to hold her stern up when the ice moves. The rise in the river this morning was fourteen feet. More water is reported behind the gorge above than there is here. Steamboatmen are despondent and fearful of the total annihilation of the fleet here. The Condor and Bowen, at Pomeroy, and all boats here save those above named, were safe at dark. Two of the Condor's barges and several Pomeroy floats were cut down last night. It is raining here.

THE GORGE AT IRONTON.

IRONTON, O., January 15.---The river is rising fast. Thermometer at dusk 50 Continuous rain for the last twenty-four hours. The Addison gorge passed here to-day. A telegram from Middleport reports the ice stopped at Syracuse at two A. M., sinking two boats, the Three Lights and ferryboat New Castle, and crowding the Crossley on shore, badly. Thirty feet of water at Hanging Rock marks.

COUNTING THE DAMAGE AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, January 15.---The present break-up of the ice in the river has been one of the most disastrous on record, not only at this place but at almost every point between here and Pittsburgh. The lowest estimated damage here is $250,000. The highest $400,000. The heaviest losses seem at this writing to be with coal dealers. There were seventy-five loaded and one hundred and fifty empty barges sunk or carried away from their landings in this place. Most of these not actually sunk have been left in such a condition that nothing can be done for them, and they will eventually be lost. It is not certainly known whether there was any loss of life attending the break-up at this point, though a number of barges that were swept away had men aboard who have not since been heard from. Two boats, half barge and half cottage, which were used as family habitations, were carried away. A father and son on one of them escaped to the shore on the moving ice, and the rest were eventually rescued at points below the city. When the wreck of the steamer Calumet was swept away Captain Dugan and mates were aboard, but made their escape, jumping on the Golden City, when the wreck reached that steamer. The small propeller Mocking Bird and the steamer Naomi were sunk late last evening. The steamer Alex Kendall, which was sunk below the city, had a cargo of merchandise from Cincinnati, valued at $10,000, which will prove a total loss. The Cincinnatiand Maysville packet Handy was also sunk; she was valued at $4,000, and was owned by Captain Pennywit.

MADISON, IND---M'LAUGHLIN'S PERILOUS VOYAGE.

MADISON, January 15.---It rained and sleeted all night. The ice in the river is very heavy. The steamer Bannock City is destroyed. No other damage was done to boats in the Kentucky river as far as known. Twelve barges have been carried away from this city, and over one hundred barges have passed in the ice since daylight.

The man John McLaughlin, carried away from Cincinnati at ten o'clock yesterday, has just been rescued from a cake of floating ice by a party of men near the Mammoth Cave Park House. He left the barge at daylight, and tried to reach the shore on the ice, but failed, and has since been float ing on a small ice floe.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.---LIGHT DAMAGES AND THE DANGER OVER.

JEFFERSONVILLE, January 15.---Rain fell the entire afternoon. The river is rising slowly and the ice running heavy. Rivermen believe that the worst is passed. Up to two o'clock this afternoon no further damage is reported. The coal fleets at Pumpkin Patch are all safe, and the loss on the Indiana shore is mostly on empty barges and timber from Barmore & Howard's ship yards. The ferry dock and coal floats will probably not exceed seven thousand dollars.

NOT MUCH HARM DONE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.---The gorges above are all broken and the river full of ice. The only steamer damaged thus far is the Peytons. A hole is knocked in her side by ice, and she is now supposed to be sinking. The river rose in the morning at the rate of two inches an hour.

A GRAND SPECTACLE AT LOUISVILLE---THE DAMAGE INCONSIDERABLE

LOUISVILLE, January 15.---It is said a scene similar to that presented by the Ohio at this point to-day was never before witnessed. The rain fell all day and the fog was so thick that one could scarcely see an object one hundred feet away. The wharf was lined with people all day. The gorged ice varying in size from a wheelbarrow and circus tent floated down the river and over the falls the entire day, stretching from the Kentucky to the Indiana shore, as far up and down the stream as the eye could reach. The accumulation as was reported at 9 o'clock last night was not as great as it proceeded over the falls resembled very much that heard at Niagara, and of the two scenes the one here is said to be superior, as the grandeur of the sound was increased by parts of steamboats, dozens of barges, flatboats, rafts, logs of timber and many other kinds of materials, all heaped together and floating swiftly on with the ice. Part of the steamer Bannock City passed over the falls, it is said, and another report states that a barge containing five men crying for help also went over. The damage here is, singular to say, very small. Not more than seven barges were injured and lost, and no steamers will be, except the Peytons, in whose side a hole was knocked. This morning the Henderson packets are all at Portland in good condition. The Evansville packet lies high up the mouth of the Kanawha and will go South to-day. At present writing, 10 P. M., the river is still rising, with a light rain falling.

MEMPHIS---AN OPEN RIVER TO CAIRO.

MEMPHIS, January 15.---The Randolph gorge, which extended to above Fort Pillow, broke yesterday. Fields of ice commenced passing here last night and are still running. This leaves an open river to Cairo. The river has risen three feet since dark last night.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee Today---List of Members.

Pursuant to official announcement, elsewhere published, the Republican Executive Committee of the city of Pittsburgh will meet this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the County Committee rooms, Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, to make arrangements for calling a City Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. Below we print a correct list of the members representing the several wards, and those appointed at large. In the publication of the committee, as made on the 25th of December last, the name of E. J. Loudin appeared as a member from the Second ward, and that of David Harris as a member from the Sixteenth ward. These gentlemen having previously resigned, their places were filled at the last meeting held by the committee in 1874, by the appointment respectively of Thomas S. Bigelow and Robert Dalzell. In the list of delegates at large the name of John Gripp originally appeared, but he having resigned, E. C. Matthews was chosen in his place.

THE COMMITTEE.

First ward---William Fulton, Samuel Patterson.

Second ward---J. J. Phillips, Thomas S. Bigelow.

Third ward---John N. Neeb, Henry Benz.

Fourth ward---William M. Hersh, Jr., W. S. McGee.

Fifth ward---A. W. Smith, William M. DeCamp.

Sixth ward---H. J. Thomas, Richard Jones.

Seventh ward---George W. Wilson, George W. Massey.

Eighth ward---John S. Lambie, James H. Johnston.

Ninth ward---James Ingles, James Boyd.

Tenth ward---David Beck, Anthony Myers.

Eleventh ward---Samuel Barckley, J. B. Jones.

Twelfth ward---T. W. Welsh, William Johnston,

Thirteenth ward---Henry Metzgar, Samuel Belfore.

Fourteenth ward---Henry Lloyd, Evan Jones.

Fifteenth ward---Wm. Hosack, Wm. Ramsey.

Sixteenth ward---Robert Dalzell, Charles Nesenthaler.

Seventeenth ward---Wm. Smith, Charles E. North.

Eighteenth ward---P. W. Seibert, James S. Davidson.

Nineteenth ward---P. D. Perchment, H. R. McClelland.

Twentieth ward---Henry Lynch, F. Bese.

Twenty-first ward---Robert Gumbert, Herman Kayler.

Twenty-second ward---W. J. Bowers, Hartley Howard.

Twenty-third ward---James McKibben, Ed. F. Anderson.

Twenty-fourth ward---John Larimer, David E. Weaver.

Twenty-fifth ward---Mark Burke, W. C. Bracey.

Twenty-sixth ward---John N. Jarrett, J. D. Reed.

Twenty-seventh ward---R. C. Dalzell, John A. Brashear.

Twenty-eighth ward---I.C. Cline, Andrew Dalzell.

Twenty-ninth ward---Henry Hartzell, E. G. Krehan.

Thirtieth ward---H. D. Rolfe, J. W. Kerr.

Thirty-first ward---J. W. Turney, David Scheaffer.

Thirty-second ward---Louis Hauch, C. S. Fetterman.

Thirty-third ward---Richard Perry, B. W. Stouffer.

Thirty-fourth ward---R. S. Hemlup, John Auth.

Thirty-fifth ward---J. P. McKee, G. S. Holliday.

Thirty sixth ward---Thomas Ralph, Andrew Groetzinger.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

George B. Chalmers, Thos. H. Thorn, A. L. Pearson, Augustus Nemon, Daniel O'Neil, E. C. Matthews, R. C. Elliott, John H. Pollitt, B. W. Morgan, Henry Moore, Thomas H. Hunter, J. Martin Shaffer, Joseph Mitchell, Wm. Sprague, H. B. Smithson, Max Conrad, G. R. Pearson, F. P. Case, M. P. Egan, James O'Neil, Wm. Livingston, Andrew Fulton, Thos. H. Phelps, Geo. Bradley, George Booth, Wm. Flinn, Jenkin Jones, Jos. W. Lewis. Wm. B. Hays, Jr.,

Coupons Lost or Stolen.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere describing the character of a number of coupons which were either lost or stolen on the 5th inst., on the route between Taylorstown, Washington county, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Sixth Annual Report of the Managers.

At the close of the sixth year of the existence of the "Home for Aged Protestant Women," the managers feel called by custom to present an annual report; although beyond the fact that the institution is prospering, there is but little to report of interest to the public.

Founded to give peace and rest to those who are deemed worthy of its bounties, the yearly history of the home is but that of a large private family, shorn even of the joyous incidents of christenings, or the happy excitements of weddings; knowing in the changes of a family only those more solemn ones, when the body returns to its mother earth and the spirit to God.

Those who enter the home do so to find release from the anxieties and dreads of an uncared for old age. The sharper sorrows or brighter joys of life form the lights and shadows of the pictures of the past within their memories, and the duty of the managers is to make smooth their downward path. In this there is a pleasure which compensates for the labor of so doing; but in that work, as in the lives of those cared for, there are no events beyond the routine of daily household incidents. The ailments of the inmates, the trifling vexations of management, the business cares of income and expenditures, while of interest to the board, and matters of report and discussion at its meetings would only be tiresome to the public, whose chief interest is to the success of the institution, and its accomplishment of the purpose for which it was organized. The Board feel grateful in being able to say that the Home has fully met the object for which it was established.

During the year four of the inmates have died. On February 27, 1876, Mrs. Elizabeth Verner, aged 87 years; on March 4th Mrs. Withrow, aged 70 years; also, the same day Miss Ann Thompson, aged 82 years; on November 1st Miss Wolfe, aged 78 years. Thirty inmates still remain to enjoy the comforts of the Home, and call for the performance of our duties in providing for their wants, and it is presumed that in due time others will fill the places of those whose memories alone remain to tell they were once members of our family. As year after year drops quietly into the past, and one after another of those whose down ward path we endeavor to smooth and brighten passes full of years to that life where neither sorrow nor change are, we ourselves must feel that this constant yearly reminder of the flight of years is not without its lesson, that in the management of this institution we have taken into our charge it were well that we should be zealous in our well-doing, while it is yet day, "ere the night cometh when no man can work;" to do what we can to render this home of our loves and hopes a happy, peaceful abiding place for those for whom it was designed, when we ourselves shall have ceased our earthly labors.

The anniversary of the opening of the Home was celebrated as usual on the first Thursday of October. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance of our friends and the public was less general than usual. The bounteous contributions of fruits and flowers evinced, however, the good will toward the institution. This annual festival is twofold in its benefits. The receipts from the sale of tickets are a welcome addition to the income of the Home, and the incidents attending the celebration, the attendance of visitors, and the bright and cheerful gathering gives a much desired holiday to the inmates, who feel a great pride in their home and its standing in the favor of the public.

The Treasurer's report presents the items of the receipts and expenditures of the Home. Thanks are due to some of the clergy for the religious services held during the year; also to the Young Ladies' Christian Association of East Liberty. These services are always looked forward to with delight by these aged women, who standing on the confines of life, realize that "the grass withereth and the flowers fade, but the promises of God abideth forever."

MARY C. THURSTON,
Secretary Home for Aged Women.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mary L. Jackson, Treasurer, in account with the Home for Aged Protestant Women:

1876.	Dr.	
Interest		$2,269 94
Boarding		321 00
Proceeds of anniversary		343 00
Annual collections and donations		1,452 00
Admission fees		360 00
Boarding inmates		11 50
Work done by inmates		24 88
Managers' fines, etc.		10 05
Refunds on house expenses, etc.		53 15
Sale of fodder, oil barrels, etc.		7 00
Total		$4,788 56
1876.	Cr.	
Wages		$ 979 20
Provisions and coal		1,171 16
Purchasing Committee		1,163 81
Repairs		25 59
Insurance		15 00
Painting		96 67
Gardening		5 00
Balance		1,339 65
		$4,788 56

The sum of $195 for calcimining was collected and paid for the purpose stated, without passing through the Treasurer's hands.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have examined the above account, and found them correct.

H. R. SCULLY,
JNO. B. JACKSON.

PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1877.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall---"Forbidden Fruit."

A very good house indeed, considering the terrible condition of our streets, witnessed the initial performance of "Forbidden Fruit" at Library Hall last evening. The tendency of the time in matters dramatic is toward the establishment of travelling companies who appear under such advantages of preparation that their work is superior to that of ordinary stock organizations, and also appear under such circumstances that their histrionic idiosyncrasies do not war upon their auditors. The play of last night hardly needed this advantage to make it a success, but with the perfect training and lively talents with which it was presented, the entire audience was charmed and at times convulsed.

"Forbidden Fruit" is a comedy of a very sparkling and humorous character, and fully subserves the main object of the modern drama, that of simple amusement. The climaxes are brought about in such a lively and likely manner, and the movements and motives of each scene are so probable, that all effort to give matters a spicy flavor, is conspicuous by its absence. Its moral, moreover, is a good one, although told in a more than unusually interesting style. In brief, the story is as follows: Colonel Buster and Cato Dove, lawyers, determine, in consequence of the monotony of existence to "make a night of it." In the fast life acceptation of the term. Zula, an *artiste* in general acrobatics, and a lady friend are thereupon invited to partake of a supper with them. Mrs. Buster prevents Mr. Buster taking part in the scheme and Dove is compelled to go it alone. After a variety of adventures the latter repairs to the rendezvous, where he sees his wife with a strange man. This proves to be Mrs. Dove's brother, by whose friendly aid and explanations, Dove is eventually rescued from his dilemmas and all ends as it should. No description, however, can do credit to the infinite variety of point and situation in this superior comedy. Every scene is filled with them, and the last of the three acts is such a constant succession of surprises that they fairly tread on each other's heels.

Our space will not permit us more than a cursory notice of the merits of the very talented, thoroughly trained and evenly balanced company by which the play is performed. As the same play is to be repeated this evening and throughout the week, we may hereafter take occasion to say something about the individual merits of the actors.

Opera House---"Court and Stage."

The elements were so adverse last evening that a lighter house than might have otherwise been expected, welcomed Miss Charlotte Thompson's appearance as *Nell Gwynne* in Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's play of "Court and Stage." This charming actress is a great favorite with our theater-going public and nothing but the almost impossible condition of the streets prevented the attendance of such an audience as her talents deserve. The play is a lively and interesting sketch of the times of the merry monarch, Charles Second, and affords a very good idea of the customs of the brilliant society of the Restoration. Of course the central figure in the piece is that of the beautiful adventuress whose romantic fortunes are a matter of history. The gay and dashing character of *Nell Gwynne* was given with that delicate combination of humor, gayety, philosophy and sentiment for which this talented actress in noted, and was in all respects effective and taking. Whether it should be ranked with Miss Thompson's *Jane Eyre* is a question about which there might be some difference of opinion; but that it is a charming and thorough piece of acting is beyond dispute.

Mr. Gotthold appeared as the *Duke of Richmond*, in which part he had an ample opportunity for exercising his high dramatic talents. He was quite strong throughout the whole performance, and his efforts commanded much applause. Mr. Fletcher, Miss Bernard and Messrs. Stockwell, Willard and Bock were also noticeably good in their parts. "Court and Stage" will be repeated to-night, and we look for a good house. "Mulligan Guard Ball" and "Only a Woman" are in course of preparation and will soon be produced.

Judge Kirkpatrick's Lecture.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., January 15, 1877.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The great excitement of our little town last week was the lecture by your distinguished citizen, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Scottdale. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a full house greeted the honorable gentleman, and your correspondent never saw a more spellbound, delighted audience. The Judge carries his hearers with him irresistibly in his European wanderings, and all regret that the journey is not a longer one. We hope to have the pleasure of hearing him again at no distant day.

J. M. K.

CITY HALL GOSSIP.

Election for Three Members of the Health Board---New Cases of Small-pox---The Mayor's Afternoon Court---Hearing in the Walter Girl Case.

City Clerk Morrow states on the authority of President Aiken, of Select Branch, that there will be no special meeting of Councils this month, as had been suggested by current rumor. On the 29th inst. the regular session will be held when the committees will be announced, and the Councilmanic machine put in complete running order for the new year. An election for three new members of the Board of Health will take place on that date to fill the places of Dr. T. P. Graham, G. W. Backofen and Jared M. Brush, whose terms will have expired. No new names have so far been mentioned for the vacancies, and it seems likely that the three gentlemen mentioned will be their own successors.

SMALLPOX.

Health Officer Gray reported no less than seven new cases of smallpox yesterday, distributed as follows: one in the First ward, one in the Third, four in the Twenty-sixth ward and one in the Thirty-second ward. The smallpox patient on Roberts street, the only case in the Eleventh ward, is convalescing.

MAYOR'S COURT.

A small but variegated assembly---reporters, lawyers, tavern keepers, *et al.*---gathered in Mayor McCarthy's private office at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the hearing in the case of Stevens & Hancock, proprietors of the saloon 91 Fifth avenue, charged with violating the new pretty waiter girl ordinance took place. His Honor was in his seat at the time appointed.

Prior to opening the case of the beer-bearers, Michael Quinn was arraigned for bulldozing his wife's left eye with his fist. Mrs. Quinn charged under oath that she was sitting quietly at the stove in the kitchen of her tavern, corner of Penn avenue, when without any warning or provocation, Quinn jumped up suddenly from his chair where he had been dozing and demolished the bloom of her left eye. Quinn avowed that she had made at him with a poker, and he had merely wrenched that instrument from his irate spouse. She stated that he was her second husband; that he was lazy, contributing nothing to her support, and she wanted him to keep the peace. The Mayor then adjourned the hearing until this morning at ten o'clock to give her an opportunity to bring suit against her lord for surety of the peace.

THE WAITER GIRLS.

The case of Stevens & Hancock was next called, the Mayor suggesting to W. A. Reardon, Esq., defendants' counsel, that it would save time to enter a plea of guilty, and then take an appeal. Mr. Reardon replied that defendants proposed to proceed in another way.

Mayor McCarthy---Yes, I understand you intend to contest this case *ut et armis*. Well, go ahead.

Mr. Reardon---If your Honor please, you misapprehend; we merely wish that you should make out a *prima facie* case, and then we can *certiorari*.

Mayor---Oh, I see, you want to take all the advantage, and I do not propose to let you have any loopholes.

Mr. R.---If we plead guilty, we couldn't even get a certiarori. As defendants, we are certainly not going to make our own case.

After further brief colloquy of a pleasant character, defendants were allowed to plead not guilty, and Detective Roger O'Mara was sworn. His testimony was to the effect that defendants keep a tavern on Fifth avenue, and that on Friday last they had a number of waiter girls employed serving beer, contrary to the ordinance. An employee, May Leslie, testified in substance that she was one of the aforesaid waiter girls; that she was not a member of either proprietor's family, and in cross examination, she added, that having no home, she was obliged to seek this means of livelihood. She also stated that the waiter girls ceased serving liquors, as soon as their employers were arrested. This closed the case of the prosecution.

PROTEST OF THE DEFENDANTS.

Mr. Reardon, for Stevens & Hancock, then filed the following motion:

And now to wit, January 15, 1877, defendants, by their counsel, protest against the determination of this case and the entry of judgment against the defendants, and ask His Honor to dismiss the proceedings on the reason that the alleged ordinance on which the prosecution is based is unconstitutional, and consequently void.

JUDGMENT TO-DAY.

His Honor disallowed the motion, and Mr. Stevens, one of the proprietors, was placed upon the stand and testified that his house was licensed.

The Mayor then announced that, as defendants had not shown themselves contumacious, instead of at once imposing the fine and sentencing them to the Workhouse, as provided in the ordinance, he would adjourn the hearing until four o'clock this afternoon, to give them opportunity to consult counsel.

The next step in the proceedings will be to obtain a writ of *certiorari* from Court, which will bring up for judicial determination the validity of the ordinance.

OBITUARY.

V. E. BEAMER.

It is our sad task to announce the death of Mr. V. E. Beamer, which occurred on Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla. The death of this gentleman will be regretted by